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"IN THE GREAT ARRAY OF RULERS, KINGS AND PRIME MINISTERS INTRUSTED WITH POWER, THERE IS NONE WHO CAN SURPASS HIM IN HONESTY OF PURPOSE, IN COURAGE, OR IN HIGH DEVOTION TO HIS COUNTRY"



# TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

## COOLIDGE'S DOMINATION OF HIS PARTY

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S BREAK both with the "Old Guard," as represented by Senator Lodge, and with the "insurgents," led by Senator La Follette, is the big feature of the Republican Convention that impresses not a few editorial observers. His attitude toward the Tory Old Guard—a combination of Senators, Representatives, national committeemen and State managers—was made dramatically clear, remarks the *New York Evening Post*, by the way the convention ignored the senior Senator from Massachusetts, who in the past has been a dominant figure in all such party gatherings. As this independent paper with Republican affiliations sees it, "the gate has closed against the elder statesmen, and they are left to explore the shadows of their former greatness and the dust of their faded power." No less decisive, we are told, is the new leadership's repudiation of the demands of the insurgent La Follette group of Republican radicals.

"Coolidge, that's all," many pre-convention prophets declared, would be a pretty accurate summary of the Republican platform. No less an authority than the Secretary of State predicted that the President would be his own platform and his own party; with equal definiteness Postmaster-General New declared that "Coolidge is the plat-

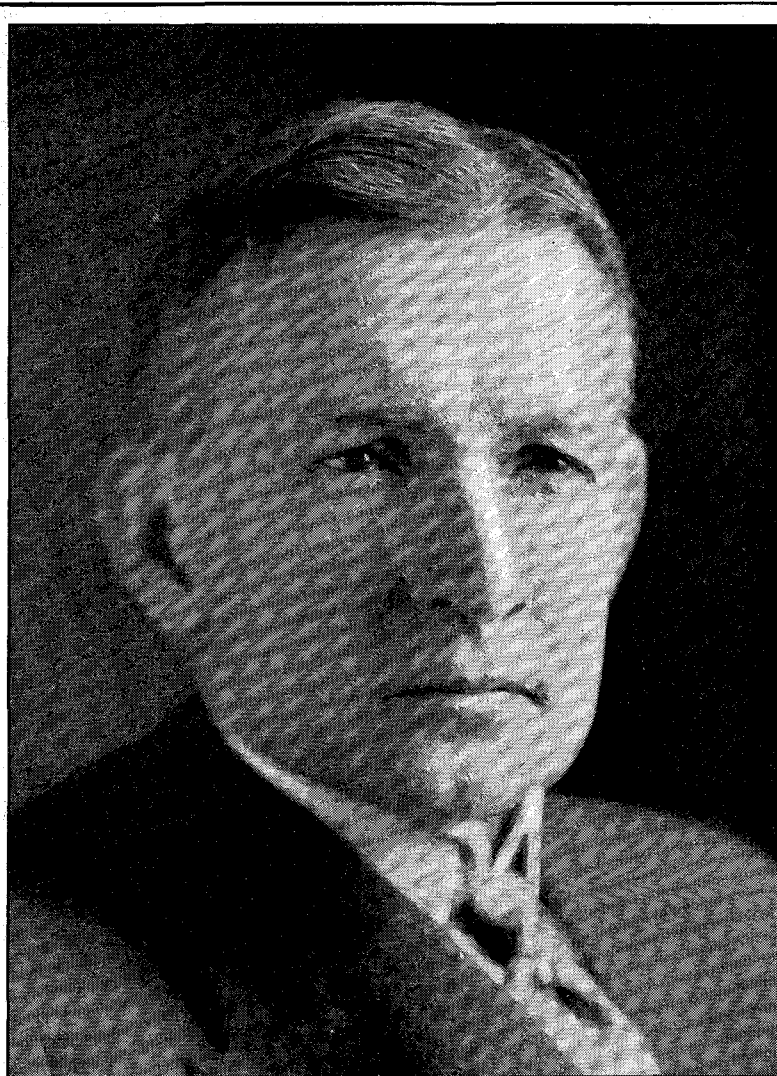
form"; and in his keynote speech Representative Theodore E. Burton, ex-Senator and present Congressman from Ohio, stated bluntly that "by far the greater share of our citizenship looks to President Coolidge rather than to Congress for leadership." After urging economy and tax-reduction as issues of outstanding importance, Mr. Burton paid his party's leader in the White House this tribute: "The people—and all the people—have confidence in Calvin Coolidge. In the great array of rulers, Kings and Prime Ministers intrusted with power, there is none who can surpass him in honesty of purpose, in courage, or in high devotion to the welfare of his country."

At the Cleveland Convention, avers the *Republican Boston Transcript*, "the Republican party which Abraham Lincoln

founded was given a new birth of freedom under Calvin Coolidge, . . . whose spiritual endowment includes a New England conscience, a national vision, fear of God and faith in man." The big fact emphasized by the convention, says George Ruthwill Brown in a Cleveland dispatch to the *Washington Post*, is that "President Coolidge is reshaping the Republican party into

a party of liberal conservatism, under a new leadership, with new aspirations, and with a new destiny in view." This "spirit of party regeneration" is acclaimed also by the Republican *New York Herald Tribune*, which commends the Convention for setting aside "leadership that has failed." As this and other middle-of-the-road Republican papers see the situation, Mr. Coolidge, while at outs with both the extreme wings of his party—the radical insurgents and the conservative Old Guard—in truth represents not only the majority of Republicans, but the wide-spread sentiment of moderate progressivism in the Democratic party and among the independent voters.

But to certain Democratic observers the Republican party's break with the Old Guard is not very impressive. Thus in the nation's leading Democratic organ, the *New York World*, which sees President Coolidge taking command of "the right



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CHARLES G. DAWES  
Republican Nominee for Vice-President

wing of the Republican party," we read as follows:

"There is no use pretending that Mr. Coolidge is a progressive. He isn't, and no hocus-pocus will ever make him seem progressive to labor or to the Western farmers. There is no use trying to defend the Republican Administration. It can not be defended. Therefore, the less seen of the men who created it the better.

"Coolidge, cleared of all connection with progressivism, and then cleared of all apparent connection with the record of his party, Coolidge all by himself in all his conservatism, presents the only chance of victory open to the Republican organization. They are to be congratulated on seeing it.

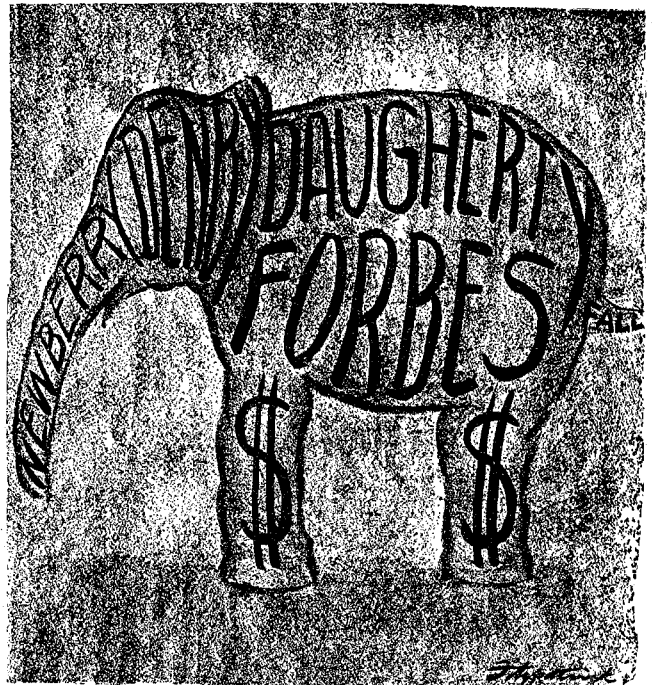
"Mr. Coolidge represents the views of Big Business perfectly. His record has not a flaw in it. He neither flirts with the radicals nor goes off the track with the Old Guard. Big Business has not





THE DONKEY—"AW! WHAT'S THE USE?"

—Gale in the Los Angeles Times.



AN X-RAY PICTURE

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## BOLIVAR SEEN THROUGH REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC GLASSES

had so thoroughly satisfactory a candidate since Roosevelt messed things up. The only doubt left is whether Mr. Coolidge, whose views are so correct, is strong enough to lead any kind of party into acting upon them. On that point there is real doubt, but it is suppressed because there is no one but Coolidge in sight on whom Big Business can place its hopes.

"There will thus be in the field this year one clear-cut ultra-conservative, Calvin Coolidge, and probably one clear-cut advanced Western radical, Robert M. La Follette. The two extremes are now defined: Big Business will have its candidate, the insurgent farmers will have their candidate. The rest of the population will have to look elsewhere."

The Republican platform as adopted at Cleveland contains more than thirty declarations of principles and policies, many of which are broad enough in their terms to accommodate Republicans of all types. But because it gives first place to governmental economy and relief for the taxpayer, and declares uncompromisingly for the Harding-Coolidge World Court plan, many Republican editors deem it another proof of President Coolidge's domination of his party. Thus the Republican Omaha Bee welcomes it as "one of the best ever adopted," and explains that "President Coolidge is admired in the Middle West for his moral courage and his determination to act as he sees the right without bending to political expediency." The best thing about the platform is everybody understands that it turns our party policy over to the President," says the independent Republican Des Moines Register, which continues:

"His program is to be the party program. If he is elected, nobody can quote the platform to embarrass him. Those who support him in the campaign will be committed after he is elected. This comes nearer to the British idea of responsible government than anything we have done for a long while. The President becomes the responsible head of the Government. When he is in office his policies are the official program of the Government."

"The only momentous question in the forecasts concerning the platform was whether it would endorse the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge World Court plank," remarks the progressive Republican Wichita Beacon; and it goes on to say:

"The victory of Coolidge now becomes complete, and whatever prestige he may have lost during the closing days of Con-

gress has been regained in the solidity of sentiment made evident at Cleveland—in vocal demonstration and in recognition of the obvious will of the country. The platform leaves no discord."

If the people of the United States elect Coolidge, remarks the Boston Transcript, "they will have to see to it that a Senate and House are sent back to Washington this fall who will carry out the program of support called for." "Coolidge is the platform and the platform is Coolidge," avers the Republican Philadelphia Inquirer, which is convinced that with this program the party will be "able to make an aggressive campaign."

"The outstanding credit claimed by the Republican party through the Cleveland platform is its policy of national economy," notes the Kansas City Star, an independent paper with strong Republican leanings. Says this Missouri paper:

"Another notable recommendation is for progressive tax-reduction: for a line of procedure the President has characterized as tax-reform. The object of tax-reform, it is pointed out, is to reach and benefit the whole people, who are suffering from the high cost of living, not merely the relatively small number affected by income taxes. Thus the platform again insists on something many Republicans, including a good many of the foremost leaders in Congress, refused to do when they had the chance. The Harding-Coolidge World Court policy is declared. This is another plank insisted upon by the President against the party attitude in Congress. The proposal of the President to call another disarmament conference is indorsed. As was expected, the platform is a Coolidge platform, emphasizing the policies of the President rather than the acts of Congress."

But another influential independent paper, the Newark News, characterizes the Cleveland platform as "a side-stepping document, framed on the principle that it does not do to mention a rope in the house of a man who has been hanged."

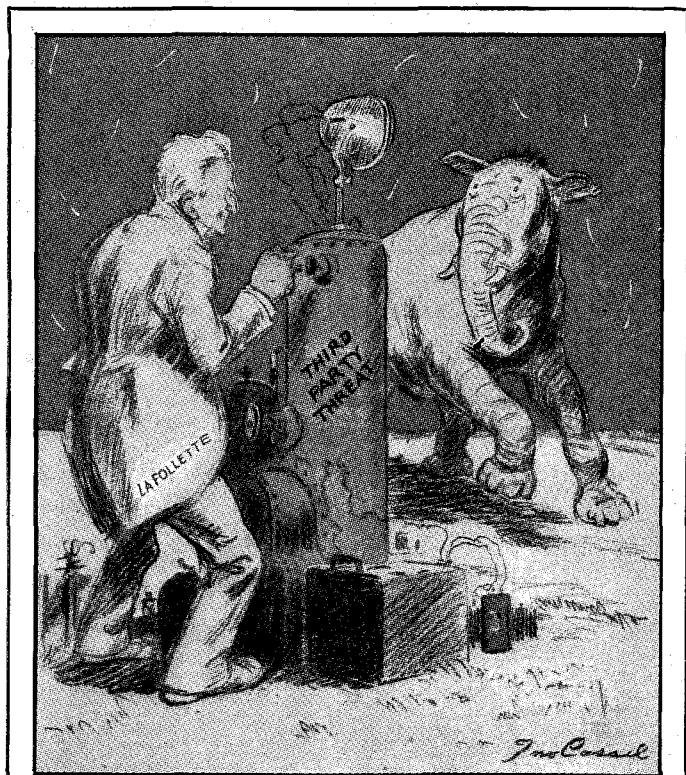
The one plank in the Republican platform which seems to suit Democratic editors is the one declaring for the Harding-Coolidge World-Court plan. The Boston Post (Dem.) finds it the most significant thing in the platform. Here the New York Evening World credits the President with a distinct triumph over the Congressional leaders of his party.

"He has, by an unexpected and unusual show of courage, forced a victory on the World Court. The issue was sharply



drawn in the committee. Throughout a night the isolationists and irreconcilables fought the indorsement of the President's recommendation for our adherence to the International Court of Justice—and lost. It is a memorable victory. Senator Watson in the anguish of defeat gave expression to the thought uppermost in the minds of those with whom he trains when he said: "This means that we shall be in the League within five years."

But this Democratic paper finds practically all the rest of the platform evasive and "a public confession of the irreconcilable differences in the party for which it speaks." The morning *World* points out that on the bonus, which President Coolidge "denounced in measured terms, the platform is silent. On Japanese exclusion, which he denounced as unwise and unnecessary,



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THE DIABOLICAL RAY

—Cassel in the New York Evening World.

the platform is silent. On taxation, the platform is pure mumble and stutter." The *New York Times* (Dem.) characterizes the Cleveland platform as "a vast compilation in which each brand of Republicanism will seek to discover its peculiar doctrine, and will be sure that it has done so." It seems to the *Philadelphia Record* (Dem.) that "a separate and highly specialized bait" has been set out for "each national group supposed to be obsessed by a special interest." The result of the Republican platform-making, says *The Record*, "is a standard edifice in which every plank presents a smoothly planed surface to the public eye, and all the rotten timber which will have to carry the weight is concealed from the view of the building inspectors under a fair exterior. In a word, we have a typical Republican platform."

Well, observes the *Birmingham Age-Herald* (Dem.), "anybody can write a platform, but the document that can not be politically altered or effaced by politicians is the three-year-party record written in Washington. That record is sufficient to condemn the Republican party and to oust it from office for cause." Another Southern Democratic daily, the *Raleigh News and Observer*, takes the same line. It groups Calvin Coolidge among the "exponents of reaction," and says:

"The question in November will be, will the voters put the seal of their approval on Calvin Coolidge and Company? The record speaks much more loudly than the pledge."

After tributes to Presidents Harding and Coolidge and a brief historical review, the Republican platform adopted at Cleveland states the party's position on the issues of the campaign. To summarize the chief planks:

First comes the demand for "rigid economy in government." The party is pledged to "progressive tax-reduction," and "tax-reform." "Congress has in the main confined its work to tax-reduction. The matter of tax-reform is still unsettled, and is equally essential."

By accepting the platform planks on foreign relations, the Republicans "endorse the Permanent Court of International Justice and favor the adherence of the United States to this tribunal as recommended by President Coolidge."

The platform pledges the Republican party "to take whatever steps are necessary to bring back a balanced condition between agriculture, commerce and labor." The platform promises "every assistance in the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more economic lines, and where diversification is needed, government assistance during the period of transition," and it declares itself to favor "without putting the Government into business, the establishment of a Federal reserve system of organization for cooperative marketing of farm products."

The farmer is not forgotten in the platform declaration in favor of "a careful and scientific readjustment of railroad-rate schedules with a view to the encouragement of agriculture and basic industries, without impairment of railroad service." The consolidation of the railroads into fewer systems is favored.

No mention is made of the Adjusted Compensation law recently passed by Congress over the President's veto. But the following pledge is made to care for disabled veterans:

"We pledge ourselves to meet the problems of the future affecting the care of our wounded and disabled in a spirit of liberality and with that thoughtful consideration which will enable the Government to give to the individual veteran that full measure of care guaranteed by an effective administration machinery to which his patriotic services and sacrifices entitle him."

The platform calls for the mobilization of all our resources in time of war:

"We believe that in time of war the nation should draft for its defense not only its citizens but also every resource which may contribute to success. The country demands that should the United States ever again be called upon to defend itself by arms, the President be empowered to draft such material resources as may be required, and to stabilize the prices of services and essential commodities, whether utilized in actual warfare or private activities."

On the subject of immigration, nothing is said of Japanese exclusion, but the administrative features of the new law are praised as "a great constructive advance," and a declaration is made in favor of "the adoption of methods which will exert a helpful influence among the foreign-born population and provide for the education of the alien in our language, customs, ideals and standards of life."

The oil-lease scandals are referred to as follows:

"We recognize the duty of constant vigilance to preserve at all times a clean and honest government, and to bring to the bar of justice every defiler of the public service, in or out of office."

"We demand the speedy, fearless and impartial prosecution of all wrongdoers without regard to political affiliations or positions; but we declare no greater wrong can be committed against the people than the attempt to destroy their trust in the great body of their public servants. Admitting the deep humiliation, which all good citizens share, that our public life should have harbored some dishonest men, we assert that these undesirables do not represent the standard of our national integrity."

No mention is made of Prohibition or the Volstead Law, but the party in its platform "pledges the full strength of the Government" for "the enforcement of the Constitution and all laws."

The platform concludes with a declaration of the necessity of parties as "essential instrumentalities of government":

"In urging the people to elect a Republican President and Vice-President, we urge them to elect to the Senate and House of Representatives men and women who believe in Republican principles, acknowledge party responsibility, and who can be relied upon to keep faith with the people by carrying out the programs which the Republican party presents and pledges itself to fulfil."



## WHAT CONGRESS DID AND DIDN'T DO

**P**ERHAPS TO ESCAPE THE EMPLOYER who always finds some work for idle hands to do, Congress has provided a wealth of occupation for its next session. As one editor notes, "in addition to revenue revision which the President proposes to insist upon, it will have farm relief, postal pay, railroads, and naval reconstruction, with the usual appropriation and deficiency bills thrown in for good measure." It is not so strange that Congress should fail to enact all the laws that everybody wanted, but it does seem remarkable to the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Dem.) that it should hold itself in session six months and then leave government departments actually hard up and embarrassed for lack of funds that should have been voted in the deficiency appropriation bill; "they have no money with which to operate until Congress convenes in December, and some doubt is entertained of their right to spend in anticipation of appropriations to be approved six months hence." And the worst complication of all arises in connection with the Bonus Law, since "the Senators who voted to override the President's veto of that measure refused to appropriate money for the first year of its administration."

But that Congress did just about what might have been expected in view of its political composition and the nearness of the Presidential election is the opinion of the *Chicago Tribune's* Washington correspondent: "measures which had strong public sentiment behind them, such as the soldiers' bonus, tax-reduction, and immigration, went through; practically all other legislation of a highly controversial nature either met defeat or was stalled somewhere along its course."

"To those who thought absolutely nothing would be accomplished, not even tax revision," the record, writes David Lawrence, in a *Consolidated Press* dispatch, "is a pleasant surprise; to those who have become accustomed to a fair amount of new legislation and a showing at least on major issues such as agricultural relief, the session is an out-and-out failure." And a perusal of editorial comment on the close of the session reveals an apparent predominance of editors taking the "out-and-out-failure" position. The Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News* characterizes the session as one "particularly noteworthy for its activities based on selfish political moves, for its success in rejecting the recommendations of the Chief Executive on legislation of national economic importance, for its bickerings with insurgent members of both parties in their often successful attempts to impose their demands upon a nominal majority, and for its plethora of investigations into numerous phases of public affairs."

In a Congress normally Republican, legislation was largely shaped, correspondents all remind us, by a combination of the Democratic minority and a group of insurgent or progressive Republicans. The most conspicuous legislative accomplishment of the session was the enactment of the tax-reduction bill, not along the lines laid down by Secretary Mellon but along those agreeable to the Democratic leaders. The biggest piece of news, we are told, in a session which probably produced more newspaper copy than any other of like duration, was the sensational investigation of the oil land leases. In summing up the outstanding features of the session, the *New York Herald Tribune* gives the investigations first place:

"Investigations of far-reaching character were conducted into government oil leases, the conduct of Attorney-General Daugherty and his department, the Veterans' Bureau, under Colonel Forbes; the management of the Bok Peace Plan competition, and Prohibition bribery charges against two members of the House.

"The tax bill was passed.

"The soldiers' bonus was passed over the President's veto.

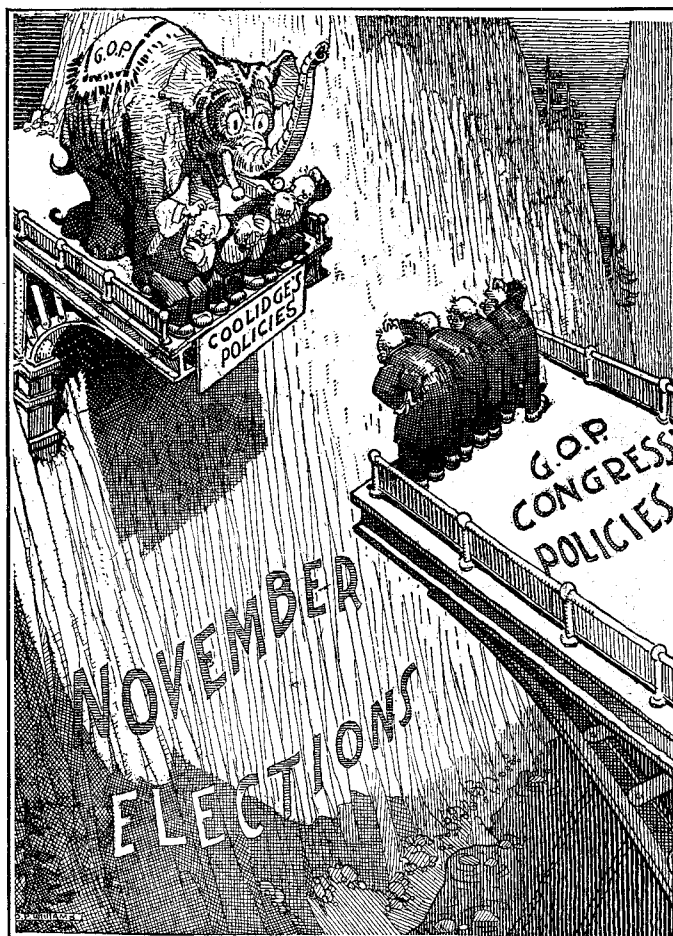
"The 'gentlemen's agreement' with Japan was scrapped over the Administration's protest, and the immigration bill passed.

"The child labor amendment was passed.

"The Senate ratified the liquor treaty with Great Britain.

"The House passed the naval bill asking the President to call a new international arms conference, and the bill providing for eight new cruisers and modernization of the Navy."

Out of 9,720 bills introduced into the House and 3,485 offered in the Senate, some 300 public laws were enacted, of which fewer than twenty carried out specific recommendations made by the President. Among these, the correspondents tell us, were those providing for a "rum fleet" to aid in Prohibition enforcement, the Rogers bill for reorganization of the foreign service, the oil pollution bill, the Alaskan fisheries bill, and the reforestation bill.



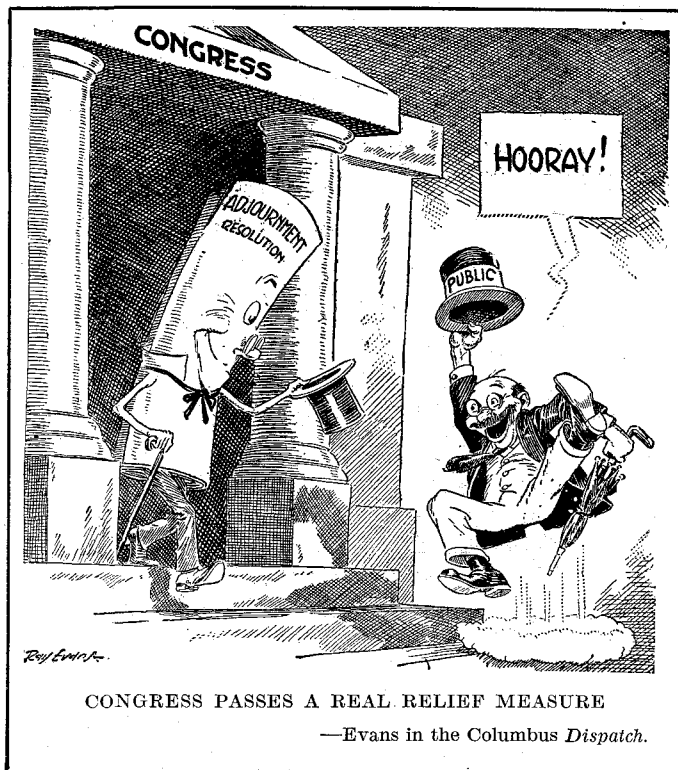
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WHO CAN BRIDGE THE GAP?

—Williams in the *New York American*.

"The record of the failures of this session in Congress is as important as the record of its accomplishments," we read in the *Baltimore Sun*. In spite of the insistent demand that something be done for the farmer, the Norbeck-Burtness bill was defeated in the Senate, while the House voted down the McNary-Haugen bill, and a last minute effort for relief "died a-borning." The World Court issue was "sidestept entirely." Nothing was done about Muscle Shoals, the House accepting the Ford offer and the Senate rejecting it. The naval bill providing for the construction of several modern cruisers and the reconditioning of half a dozen battle-ships, which passed the House, was held up in the Senate's last minute filibuster. This happened also to the plan to put Prohibition enforcement under an independent bureau. The same filibuster prevented the enactment of the resolution asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to help the farmer with lower freight rates, and it also caused much confusion by preventing the passage of the Second Deficiency bill which carried reclamation legislation and appropriations for the soldiers' bonus. President Coolidge vetoed the bill to increase postal pay, carrying a campaign fund rider. It is noted in the *Baltimore paper* that other matters not acted on were:





"Reorganization of the executive departments.  
 "Railroad rates on export shipments.  
 "German relief.  
 "Philippine independence.  
 "Coal.  
 "Transportation.  
 "Anti-lynching."

This record "is on the whole a favorable one," says the *New York American*. It may not be so "wonderful," but, writes George W. Hinman in the same daily, "when a business man considers all the tinkering with Federal Reserve, tariff, currency, price-fixing and lunatic foreign policies that was written into bills at the beginning of the session—when a business man considers all the possibilities of such performances as he sees across the ocean, he has reason, if he have sense, to thank heaven for the United States Government and especially the United States Congress as they are." It is a "pretty good Congress," in the opinion of the *Cincinnati Post*, of the Scripps-Howard chain. This paper has no patience with those who praise the President and condemn Congress. It says it is the business of Congress, not of a Secretary of the Treasury, to write tax bills, and that Congress, not the President, lived up to party promises in connection with the soldiers' bonus. Congress, we are told, is not responsible for the oil scandals—

"Congress is not responsible for Fall, Daugherty, Denby, Burns or Forbes. All are appointees of the Executive branch of the Government. The Interior and Navy Departments, the Department of Justice, the Shipping Board, the Veterans' Bureau—all these are subordinate parts of the Executive branch of Government.

"So why damn Congress and praise Coolidge?"

The redeeming feature of the session, says the *Baltimore Sun*, was the work of investigation, which, we are told, "has lifted the concept of public service in Washington." The *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot* is just as emphatic about the good results of the investigation. And the *New York World* carefully answers those who have objected to what the Senate investigators have done. First of all, it dismisses the "hysteria" theory, arguing that "investigations are as much a normal part of the American legislative system as committee meetings and the morning prayer," and that "in the present complicated state of modern public business, investigation is the only means by which a legislative body perpetually behind the times can keep abreast

of what is happening in executive affairs." To the suggestion that Congress wasted time in these investigations, *The World* retorts with the question, "Was there any public business more important than the mismanagement of public offices by Daugherty, Fall and Forbes?" While there was some loose talk, *The World* holds that as far as "mud-slinging" is concerned, the "mud spattered not on Daugherty but from Daugherty." Finally, this Democratic paper ridicules the statement that the investigations have "led nowhere":

"For it was a Senate investigation that forced Albert B. Fall to confess the sources of his loans. It was a Senate investigation that revealed Edwin Denby so little informed of the fundamental business issues inside his own department that he was unable to tell the Walsh committee 'off-hand' what part of the great naval reserve in California had been leased or who had got it. It was a Senate investigation that revealed the personal and public entourage of Mr. Daugherty and forced his resignation. It was a Senate investigation that disclosed graft and insolence without parallel in the Veterans' Bureau in Washington. It was a Senate investigation that compelled the President himself to petition Congress for attorneys to handle what his own Department of Justice could not be trusted with and to proceed to the recovery of vast public wealth lost through bribery and the betrayal of the public trust."

The end of the Congressional session brings from many of our editors reassertions of a complete lack of confidence which has been noticed more than once in these columns, and to which members of Congress have replied in these pages. The criticism is revived in the columns of papers avowedly Republican or of Republican tendencies, like the *Springfield Union*, *Brooklyn Times*, *Pittsburgh Gazette Times*, *Washington Post*, *New York Sun*, *New York Herald Tribune*, *Syracuse Post-Standard*, *Detroit Free Press*, *Cleveland Times and Commercial*, *Omaha Bee*, *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, *Minneapolis Journal*, *St. Paul Pioneer Press* and *Portland Oregonian*. No less disappointed are the Democratic *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, *Louisville Courier-Journal*, *Philadelphia Record*, and *Hartford Times*, while the end of the session called to the mind of the Democratic *New*



HAIL TO THE CHIEF

—Frueh in the *New York World*.



York Times "Talleyrand's description of an unhonored death—going out like a dirty lamp and making a bad smell."

The record of the past session convinces the New York *Journal of Commerce* that Congress itself is the chief political issue before the nation. First of all, it notes, Congress has been out of sympathy with the President, yet "not able to put forward any policy opposed to his." In the second place, says this daily—

"Congress in adjourning has failed to finish any piece of work. The tax bill is manifestly impossible as a permanency. Neither bonus men nor their opponents can tolerate their work in its present form. The oil inquiry has been inconclusively disposed of and no remedial legislation relating to it has been sent to the statute book.

"Thirdly, the past session has strikingly emphasized the grave dangers which threaten the whole structure of our public finance under present conditions. The budget system is little better than a failure, and throughout the legislative body the disregard of financial conservatism or forethought of the simplest sort was never more pronounced.

"Finally, the Japanese situation is full of possible trouble, and our proposed Philippine policy is hazardous and unsettling. We have done nothing to adjust debt relations with foreign nations."

Why does not Congress accomplish more? The answers are various. It seems to the Washington *Star*, an observer near at hand, that there is too much talk. Congressman Luce of Massachusetts says an enormous amount of time is wasted in quorum calls and the oral reading of bills. The Philadelphia *North American* thinks the members of Congress are "more intent on playing politics than on legislating for the advancement of the national welfare." A Representative, who prefers to be anonymous, says in *The Outlook* (New York): "We would probably turn the whole treasury over to the crowd that has the most votes, if we could find out who they were." It seems to the Buffalo *Express* that Congress has forgotten that its first duty is to levy taxes and appropriate the money, and that making laws is only secondary. Congress has more than it can do, reasons the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, because the Federal Government has taken over a vast amount of legislation and regulation that ought to be left to the States. It is argued strongly by the Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.), Pittsburgh *Sun* (Dem.), Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) and Omaha *World-Herald* (Ind.) that Congressional inefficiency is due to the breakdown of party loyalty, party responsibility and party leadership. The Philadelphia paper traces this all back to the 1910 revolt against "Cannonism." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), however, thinks that Congress simply reflects the political confusion of the people at large, for the people "are beset by many cross-currents upon which economic and social grievances or aspirations ride under full sail," and "these currents do not follow the conventional party channels." In the opinion of the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), the people are to blame, after all, since they fail to elect the right kind of men to represent them, and in too many cases do not bother to vote at all.

## CANADA TO HELP DRY THE BORDER

**R**UM-RUNNING AND "DOPE" SMUGGLING across the Canadian border will be an unhealthy outdoor sport in future, agree the Ottawa *Citizen* and Buffalo *Evening News*, situated on opposite sides of the boundary, now that Secretary of State Hughes and the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice of the Canadian Government, have signed a treaty providing for the suppression of the rum and drug

traffic between the two countries. True, ratification of the treaty by the Senate is deferred, but both governments, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* remarks, may be expected forthwith to act in the friendly spirit of the engagements.

"The need for some such arrangement is clear," observes the Toronto *Globe*, speaking for Canada, for—

"The operations of rum-runners along the border shame the people of Canada, and are a menace to the morals and the laws of our neighbors. To prevent the smuggling of liquors and drugs along the thousand miles of international boundary consisting of a line drawn on the maps through the center of the Great Lakes is a most difficult task, at best, for there are no marks upon the surface of the waters to show when a vessel is in Canadian territory and when it crosses the boundary.

"In addition to the water route, smugglers use the railways in a way that is scarcely less scandalous than the abuse of the custom laws. It is, therefore, arrant hypocrisy to sign treaties providing that the Government of Canada shall refuse to give clearance to certain vessels, and at the same time wink at the use of railway cars used for the shipment of liquor disguised as hay and straw."

The Ottawa *Citizen*, however, published at the capital of the Dominion, now feels certain that—

"Prohibition enforcement in the United States should henceforth be a less difficult problem than before. The new treaty makes the securing of information and evidence a much easier task than formerly, and this will entail no surrender of rights on the part of citizens of either country. More efficient cooperation between the two countries will work to the advantage of both, and should go far toward stamping out this most insidious and dangerous traffic."

"The treaty is a positive acknowledgment by Canada of her responsibility," maintains the Montreal *Star*. Furthermore, asserts this Canadian daily:

"We can not, as a nation, sit with folded hands and assume the Pecksniffian attitude that the enforcement of the Prohibition Law of the United States is no concern of ours, and that we therefore have no responsibility in curbing the illicit running of liquor across the border. Canadian rum-runners are not a class of whom Canada is proud. For too long we have been sitting passively, and thereby have encouraged their lawlessness.

"The signing of this treaty does not mean that the matter is now left wholly in the hands of the police and the officers engaged in the prevention of this trade. The treaty was signed by a responsible Minister on behalf of the people of Canada, and it is incumbent on every citizen who has a love for constitutional





order to see that he does his part, however small, in the repression of this trade."

Incidentally, adds the Windsor (Ont.) *Border Cities Star*, "now that Canada has shown her willingness to help the United States enforce her Prohibition laws, that nation should help to solve the troublesome question caused by the diversion of the water of Lake Michigan through the Chicago drainage canal."

On the United States side of the border the Buffalo *Evening News* observes:

"This is a sensible method of dealing with the twin problems of rum-running and narcotic-smuggling. It will contribute to maintain the friendly relations between the two countries. In the assurance it offers of an effective check to the flow of liquor across the border Buffalo has a large interest, for this has been one of the chief distributing points along the international line. Thousands of gallons of liquor have been brought through the Niagara frontier each year because of the lack of effective means of treating the problem."

Owing to the vast territory covered by the law evaders along the Canadian border, and the large sums of money behind their illicit enterprises, it heretofore has been practically impossible, says a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, for this Government to effect a change without the help of Canadian officials. Hence the treaty, which reads in part as follows:

"Each Government is to furnish information, upon request, to the appropriate officers of the other, concerning clearances of vessels or the transportation of cargoes, shipments or loads of articles across the international boundary when the importation of the articles transported by land is subject to the payment of duties; also information respecting clearance of vessels to any ports when there is ground to suspect that the owners or persons in possession of the cargo intend to smuggle it into American or Canadian territory.

"Clearances are to be denied to vessels carrying cargo consisting of articles the importation of which is forbidden by either country, when it is evident from the tonnage, size or general character of the vessel, or the length of the voyage or certain other conditions, that the vessel will be unable to carry the cargo to the destination proposed in the application for clearance. . . .

"There is agreement that both countries shall exchange information concerning the names and activities of persons known to be engaged in the violation of the narcotic laws of the two countries. . . .

"The convention is to take effect ten days from the date of the exchange of ratifications and to remain in force for one year, and thereafter is terminable on thirty days' notice."

"This is a good, neighborly agreement," thinks the Boston *Herald*. "It should be even more effective," thinks the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*, "than the arrangement concluded with Great Britain for the search and seizure of vessels carrying liquor within an hour's sail of our shores." "A trade that prospers through violation of the laws of a friendly neighboring nation is offensive both to the Governments and to public opinion," points out the Chicago *Daily News*.

Among other good results which the new treaty is expected to bring about, the Philadelphia *Record* looks for the following:

"This convention should have the immediate effect of stopping such scandalous occurrences as that reported from the far corner of Maine, where rum-runners and enforcement officers have been giving a very close imitation of trench warfare. It may, eventually, check the flow of liquor over the border, and to a lesser degree cripple the operations of the rum fleet off the New Jersey coast; but most of all it is to be hoped that the chief benefit will be the checking of the activities of those still more despicable outlaws, the traffickers in narcotics. There is no question that the boldness of the drug-smugglers has increased greatly since the placing of the ban upon liquors raised such an army of rum-runners and bootleggers, aided and abetted by supposedly loyal citizens who buy the contraband stuff. Until the liquor trade is stopt nothing much can be expected in the way of checking the narcotic traffic.

"The next move toward honest enforcement should be the immediate placing of Prohibition officers under the civil service rules. Most of the men now engaged in this work are political henchmen who got their jobs, not because of special fitness to do

the work required, but simply because they had stronger political backing than others. Unless politics is removed utterly from this department it can not properly function."

To the Boston *Transcript*, the announcement of the treaty ushers in a new era in the conduct of our relations with Canada. As this paper reminds us:

"The convention was signed by Secretary Hughes, representing the United States, not with the British Ambassador at Washington, but with Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice of the Dominion of Canada. It would seem thus to supply evidence of the growing disposition on the part of the Dominion Government to transact its business in its own way and in its own name. It is suggestive of the recent action of the Canadian Parliament in declining to ratify the Lausanne Treaty, on the ground that the Dominion had not been consulted in the negotiation of that document. It is of further interest as bearing on the feasibility of conducting our business with the Dominion without the formality and the circuitous procedure involved in the maintenance of a Canadian Minister at Washington and a Minister from the United States at Ottawa.

"It is apparent that the conduct of business by the two Governments may be done without such intervention. There is no occasion, in their relations one with the other, to resort to the methods of the old-time diplomacy. They may deal through representatives especially fitted to consider each successive case, the results of the negotiations being, of course, subject to such review and confirmation as each Government deems necessary or which are required by its laws. It is procedure better calculated to promote understanding and neighborly good-feeling than the usual methods of conducting international affairs.

"The convention is in line on Canada's part with the policies embodied in the treaty recently proclaimed with Great Britain establishing the so-called twelve-mile limit. Treaties to the same effect with several other nations await ratification by the Senate. There is thus exhibited general disposition on the part of foreign countries to discourage the activities of their nationals who are engaged in the business of rum-running. The Canadian convention is of interest as part of this general movement. But it is also of peculiar interest as bearing upon the methods by which the United States and the Dominion may conduct their affairs and, perhaps, as revealing further the disposition on the part of Canada to speak for herself in many matters of international concern."

On the other hand, there are those who have their doubts that this is an important step toward closing up one of the widest avenues of bootlegging. Several more teeth could be put into the treaty, thinks the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, if the Canadian Government would penalize liquor shipments into the United States, whether by land or sea. Speaking of the probable effects of the new treaty, the Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

"Whether it will dry up the flood of liquor flowing over the border remains to be seen. The most important clause concerns not the border, but the seaboard. A vessel clearing for either country will be unable to obtain papers if it is suspected she carries goods which are contraband at the port of destination. But the liquor-smuggler is a hardy fellow and there are plenty of boats out on Rum Row, off Sandy Hook, with papers for Halifax or the Bahamas.

"The new treaty is an aid to prevent, but not a remedy for, liquor-smuggling. The United States can not expect Canada to forbid entirely the shipment of liquor from her territories, since Canada has not outlawed spirits, wines or beers. The exchange of information upon request sounds more formidable than it really is. The bootlegger as a rule does not take American revenue agents into his confidence and does not notify the Canadian customs that he intends to smuggle a large consignment into the United States. It is up to the American agents to get wind of shipments in the first place, and that is what they have not yet been able to do with any regularity."

Therefore, notes a New York *Times* editorial writer, "only the most optimistic will believe that the rum and drug traffic between this country and Canada will be ended completely and at once." However, he adds, "what the effect of the treaty will be depends upon the honesty and the competence with which the agreement is carried out by those entrusted with its execution. They can make it a failure or a success, as they please."



## THE IOWA FLY IN THE G. O. P. OINTMENT

EVERY ONCE IN A WHILE in this country a whole State "runs off the reservation," politically speaking. It may be Kansas, North Dakota, Wisconsin, or almost any other State. Just now, however, it happens to be Iowa, where Senator Smith W. Brookhart has rolled up a majority of between 30,000 and 40,000 in his primary contest with former Representative Burton E. Sweet for the Republican Senatorial nomination. This is the first definite straw in Republican politics to show which way the wind is blowing, particularly over Iowa's waving fields of corn, and in the opinion of the independent Springfield *Republican*, "the Brookhart victory does not make the Republican party's outlook any less troubled for the coming months." "It is a burr beneath the howdah of the G. O. P. elephant," thinks this New England paper. "The ominous warning of this victory can not be mistaken," believes the independent Syracuse *Herald*, while the Wichita *Eagle* (Ind.), which is published only a few hundred miles from Iowa's capital, informs us that "the Brookhart victory is causing more woe than appears on the surface." As Senator Brookhart points out in a New York *American* article:

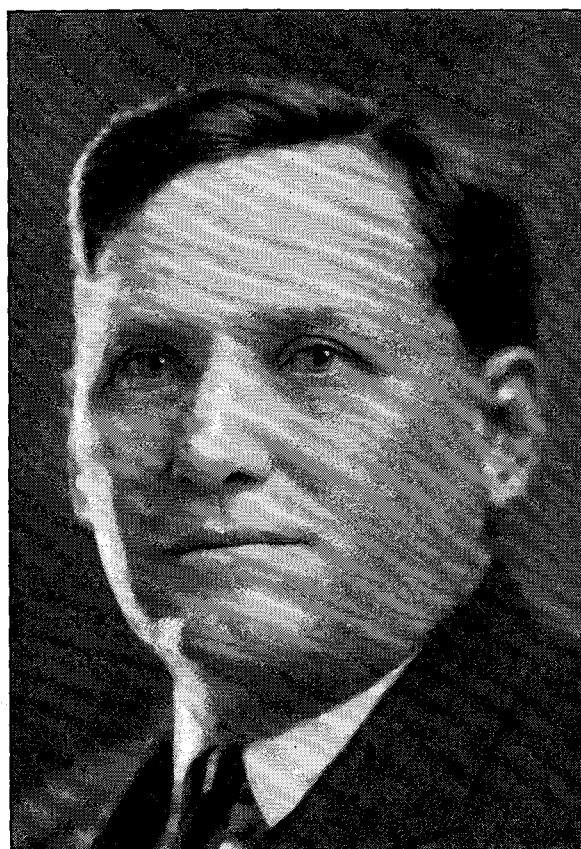
"The result gave me majorities in sixty-nine counties out of ninety-nine, with three or four more in doubt. My total vote is about 195,000. Two years ago, in a field of six, my total vote was 133,000, or 42 per cent. This year it is over 55 per cent. in a field of two. The total vote of both candidates is about 25,000 greater than two years ago.

"It is safe to say that the full strength of the reactionary vote was out. It is equally safe to say that more than 50,000 progressive votes stayed at home for want of organization. This is proved by the fact that I had 389,000 votes in the regular election, with the reactionaries conducting an organized bolt all over the State.

"The conclusion of it all is that Iowa Republicans are overwhelmingly progressive. The great mass of farmers are oppressed to desperation by economic conditions. Labor is the only other element in full sympathy with them. The two are agreed upon the great principle of economic cooperation as a solution for their troubles."

"Iowa is one of a dozen or more agricultural States in middle America where the farmers are in angry and open revolt against conditions which the present Administration has done nothing to alleviate," asserts the independent Cincinnati *Post*. "The issue was clear-cut," explains the New York *Evening World* (Ind. Dem.). "An Administration candidate was in the field against Brookhart, who has consistently opposed the President in his policies. The substitution of a tax-reduction plan more beneficial than the Mellon plan to the average man has been vindicated by 30,000 majority." As we are told by *Labor* (Washington):

"Organized labor, particularly the members of the railroad labor organizations and the coal-miners, gave Brookhart wholehearted support, and the combination of industrial workers in the city and agricultural workers in the country, which proved so successful two years ago, demonstrated it was still working."



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"I SPENT \$37.84 AND MADE NO CAMPAIGN"

Says Senator Brookhart, winner in the Iowa primary, in a New York *American* article. He ascribes his victory to the support of farm and labor organizations, and the soldier vote.

"The Brookhart victory indicates that a majority of the Republicans of Iowa are still restless and radical," observes the Republican *Ohio State Journal*, of Columbus, while a Democratic paper, the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, agrees that "it is the clearest sort of indication that the Middle West is still in revolt against the stand-pat leadership of the Republican party."

"This pill, the bitterest the G. O. P. have had to swallow since they started their well-oiled juggernaut, means," to the *Minnesota Daily Star*, a Minneapolis Labor journal, "that Iowa may be considered a doubtful State this fall, tho heretofore it has been rock-ribbed in its Republicanism."

This may be said to sum up the contentions of Senator Brookhart's well-wishers.

The junior Iowa Senator's critics, however, put a different face upon the primary victory, and have other ideas as to what brought it about. Instead of a rising tide of radicalism and unrest in the Middle West, the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind. Rep.) interprets the Brookhart victory as "the first evidence of a falling tide." According to this near-by paper:

"This is what seems to have happened: The radical group, intent and clamorous for public ownership of railroads, public utilities, shipping and manufactures, have been 'hoist by their own petard.' The progressive farmer is taking thought. His argument is, If so much crookedness and graft could develop from a couple of government-owned oil-fields, what would be the deluge if the opportunities of government-owned railroads and industries were established? Thinking thus shrewdly, and arriving at his conclusions by a rough application of the ancient rule of three, the Iowa progressive went to the polls shaken where before he had been certain, doubtful where before he had been convinced. The oil that was to smear the conservative off the political map has actually formed a film over the waters that the Brookharts have stirred to turbulence."

The Boston *Herald* (Ind. Rep.) finds the Brookhart nomination "of disquieting significance." And it goes on:

"How will Iowans who like the Brookhart type vote in November? Suppose the Democrats should nominate a conservative who would poll no more than his party's normal vote in Iowa, but that La Follette should draw away from the Republican candidate say one-third or one-half of the persons who voted the other day for Brookhart for Senator? That would mean from one-quarter to one-sixth of the Republican strength. Could the party stand such a diversion and still give the electoral vote of the State to Coolidge?"

In Council Bluffs we find *The Nonpareil* (Rep.) very bitter against the man who defeated the Republican candidate for the Senatorial nomination. Says this Iowa paper:

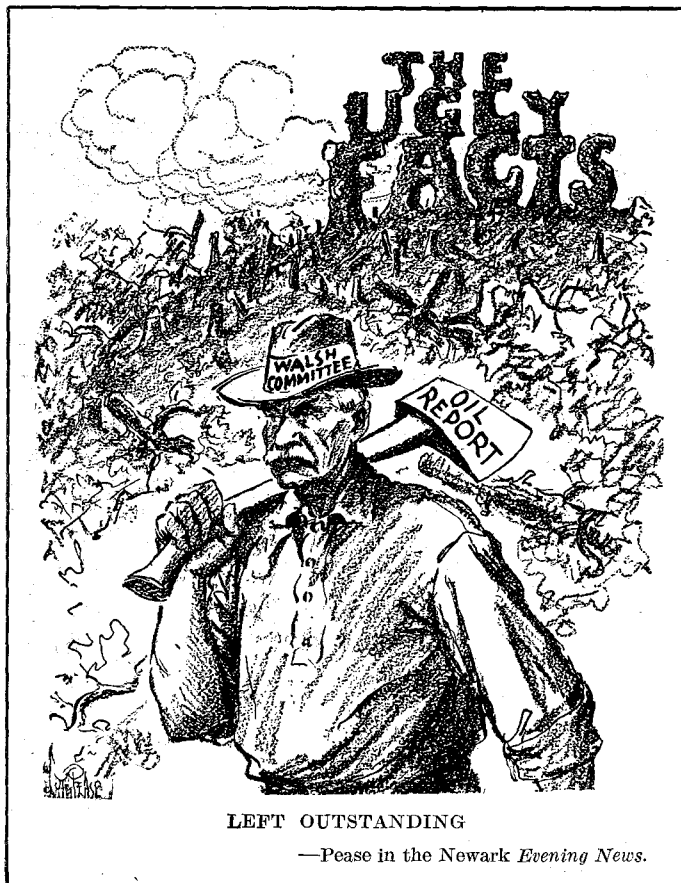
"Brookhart is not a Republican. He is a menace to American prosperity, because of the things he stands for and because he strives to array one class against other classes.

"Brookhart puts the system of government under which we have achieved our splendid record in the balance, and offers it in exchange for a Soviet system. He does not propose to go the whole length at once. His theory is to begin with railroads, follow with coal-mines, and later on with all industries. He is a Socialist."



## PLACING THE GUILT FOR TEAPOT DOME

IT IS TOO MUCH TO HOPE, suggests a Pittsburgh editor, that the army of newspaper readers who followed the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills testimony in the early months of the year will now read the thirty-six-page report of the Senate committee which investigated the naval oil reserve leases. Yet, points out the independent Grand Rapids Press, "here is a report that will jog the memory of a shockingly forgetful nation." "Seldom has a more momentous document been furnished the Senate," thinks the Democratic New York World's Washington correspondent; "that it is destined to become one of the ex-



remely important factors in the Presidential campaign goes without saying." The report practically closes the long and sensational inquiry by the Public Lands committee into the leasing of Teapot Dome naval oil reserve in Wyoming to a company headed by Harry F. Sinclair, and the leasing of the naval oil reserves in California, with special reference to the E. L. Doheny lease of Reserve No. 1. The Government is now seeking recovery of the oil properties through the courts, and is seeking indictments against certain principals in the transaction.

The political aspects of the report, which was written by Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Montana, are seen in the fact that it was approved by the Democratic members, Senators Walsh, Dill of Washington, Adams of Colorado, Kendrick of Wyoming, Jones of New Mexico, and Pittman of Nevada, and two "insurgent" Republicans, Ladd of North Dakota and Norbeck of South Dakota. Five other Republicans—Smoot of Utah, Stanfield of Oregon, Bursum of New Mexico, Cameron of Arizona and Spencer of Missouri—have not given their approval.

"The principal use that will be made of the Walsh report will be political," complains the Philadelphia Public Ledger (Ind.), and the Republican Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph believes "the weeks and months spent listening to scores of witnesses of doubtful reputation were wholly wasted." On the other hand, the Nashville Tennessean (Ind. Dem.) is sure "the public owes a great debt of gratitude to Senator Walsh, for without his

assistance the cancer that has been eating at the vitals of the nation would have remained undisturbed until its poison had permeated every branch of government." In an Associated Press summary of the committee's findings we are told that:

"The Executive order by which President Harding transferred the oil reserves from the Navy to the Interior Department was held in the report to have been illegal.

"The manner in which the leases were negotiated secretly by former Secretary Fall was described as in disregard of the statute.

"The leases themselves were declared 'indefensibly wasteful' and based on a policy which Congress alone had authority to determine.

"Secretary of the Interior Fall's acceptance of \$100,000 from E. L. Doheny was characterized as 'in the last degree reprehensible,' altho no opinion was expressed as to whether the payment was in fact a loan.

"Shipment by Harry F. Sinclair of a consignment of blooded cattle to Fall's New Mexico ranch, and Sinclair's subsequent employment of Fall after he left the Cabinet were cited without comment.

"Likewise without comment the report related how Sinclair expended \$1,000,000 to clear Teapot Dome of conflicting claims, some of which, at least, were 'shadowy.'

"Former Secretary Denby of the Navy Department and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt were exonerated from 'any part whatever' in the negotiations leading up to the leases.

"It was declared that despite diligent inquiry the committee found 'no facts of sufficient importance to report' in support of the rumor that public officers had speculated in stocks of the Sinclair and Doheny companies.

"Similarly, the report said, 'the evidence failed to establish the existence' of any conspiracy between oil operators and others at the Republican National Convention in 1920 for exploitation of public resources."

In discussing the leases, and what should be done to provide against such transactions in future, the report says in part:

"A disposition is evinced in some quarters to dismiss or overlook the very suggestive circumstances shown in the hearings indicating corruption in connection with the Sinclair and Doheny leases, the flagrant disregard of the law and the unwarranted assumption of authority that attended their execution, the abandonment of the settled policy of the Government evidenced by them, to inquire as to whether they are not excellent bargains viewed from the standpoint of the Government.

"These efforts, invariably arriving at or pointing to the conclusion that they are such, are obviously designed to divert attention from or to overcome the effect upon the public mind of the features of the transactions above referred to.

"Your committee can not believe that a lease under which the Government receives 6 per cent. of the oil in the ground and the lessee gets 94 can possibly be in the interest of or just to the former. Had the leases been awarded upon competitive bidding, there would have been no occasion to inquire whether they are or are not fair or just to the Government. Such a test would have conclusively established the fact.

"In view of what has transpired it should be made plain:

"1. That no lease or other contract authorizing or providing for the extraction of oil or gas from the reserves should be entered into except upon competitive bids, for which proposals should be duly advertised.

"2. That no such lease or contract should be entered into for any purpose except to protect the reserves from drainage, and for such limited areas as should be drilled to that end, unless in the case of an emergency to be proclaimed by the President of the United States.

"3. That every such lease or contract should be submitted to and approved by the Controller-General before taking effect.

"4. That the authority conferred by the act of June 4, 1920, to exchange, is restricted to the exchange of crude oil or gas for fuel oil or other products or derivatives of oil or gas."

To the New York Journal of Commerce, "the report is as weak constructively as it is in its remedial aspect." "If this is all that Senator Walsh had to recommend," continues this business daily, "we might as well not have undertaken the investigation at all." "From a Democratic partizan standpoint," agrees the Republican Philadelphia Inquirer, "the document must be regarded as failure." Continues this paper:

"The sum and substance of the report is that the majority



of the members of the investigating committee do not believe that the oil leases were in public interest. That is an expression of opinion on their part. Whether it is justified by the facts remains to be determined, and President Coolidge has taken steps to see that the decision shall be given in a court of justice and not in a political forum."

Counsel for Harry F. Sinclair has decided to make no reply to the Walsh report, except in court, according to New York papers, but E. L. Doheny's counsel at Washington declares, according to a Washington correspondent, that—

"Senator Walsh fails to enumerate the many and notable advantages which the Government acquires by the Doheny leases—to wit, that besides paying for larger average royalties than the leases made by the previous Administration, the Doheny Company is required to maintain in storage, on call by the Navy, for a period of fifteen years 3,000,000 barrels of oil on the Atlantic and 1,500,000 barrels on the Pacific Coast; that it places its entire oil in storage, now about 6,000,000 barrels, at the disposal of the Navy in the event of an emergency; that for a like period it guarantees to supply the Navy's petroleum needs on the Pacific at 10 per cent. less than prevailing market prices; that under these leases 1,500,000 barrels of fuel oil has already been placed in storage at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and that provision for an additional 2,500,000 will be provided there within less than a year, as a result of Mr. Doheny's offer to complete the construction of the storage facilities there regardless of the Government's annulment suit."

Turning to those who defend the investigating committee and its report, we find warm praise from such Democratic papers as the *Brooklyn Eagle*, *Raleigh News and Observer*, *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*, *Hartford Times*, *Pittsburgh Sun*, and from several independent editors, but comment by Republican papers apparently is withheld. "The report is a verdict, not an indictment," asserts the independent *Newark News*. "It understates, rather than overstates, the case for the public against the exploiters who tried to loot the naval oil reserves," agrees the independent *Cincinnati Post*. "The committee's recommendations will be concurred in by most citizens," believes the *Hartford Times* (Ind. Dem.). In the opinion of Mr. Daniels's *Raleigh News and Observer*:

"The big thing which Senator Walsh set out to establish, namely, that the leases were illegal and that the Government was victimized by the oil operators through the active aid of Fall and with Denby standing by, able to protect the national interest and failing to do so, has been made so clear that all may see and understand."

"In no sense is the Walsh report a political document," maintains the Democratic *Louisville Courier-Journal*. In fact, says the *Pittsburgh Sun* (Ind. Dem.), "the report commends itself to public confidence because of its moderation no less than because of its firmness; because it deals with issues, rather than with personalities; because it is constructive, rather than destructive; because it is judicial, rather than partizan." "It comprises a valuable and illuminating review of the whole affair," in the opinion of the independent *Washington Star*. "The upshot of the inquiry," thinks the independent *Baltimore Sun*, "ought to be the establishment of a definite and permanent conservation policy by the United States."

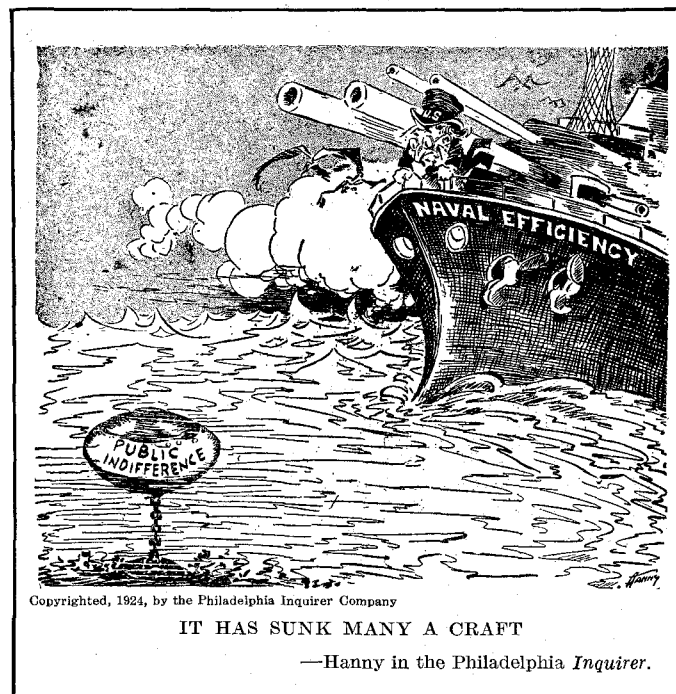
"In all this inquiry, with its revelation of official irregularity," notes the Democratic *Birmingham Age-Herald*:

"Senator Thomas J. Walsh, Democrat of Montana, has played the leading role. When everybody else was ready to give up the inquiry as fruitless, Senator Walsh hung on with grim tenacity, running down this clue and that until he found the leads that brought him to the evidence he was convinced existed. It is no doubt due to his single efforts that the nation owes the probable restoration of the reserves and the detection of official acts that led to a purging of the Cabinet."

"There now remain two tasks to make this long and patient research of permanent value and example. The first task is to enact legislation properly protective of public reserves. The other is to punish any who have been guilty of criminal connection with these irregular transactions."

## NAVY PLANS SUNK BY THE SENATE

IS OUR NAVY HEADED FOR THE ROCKS? This question was asked in a *Digest* article of May 17, after startling disclosures of the American Navy's deficiencies by such authorities as Admiral Coontz, William B. Shearer, a civilian expert, and Capt. Dudley W. Knox. Secretary of the Navy Wilbur was thereupon called upon by resolutions passed in the Senate and House of Representatives for a statement regarding Mr. Shearer's assertion that since the Washington Conference the United States Navy has lost ground, and now ranks behind the navies of Great Britain and Japan. Added interest in the matter was furnished by demands on the part of certain Japanese factions that Americans be deported from Japan and that



American goods be boycotted as a protest against the exclusion act of the new Immigration Law.

Since Mr. Shearer's charges were published, Secretary Wilbur has replied to the Senate's questions; Admiral Fiske, one of the world's foremost authorities on naval affairs, has warned us of our naval inferiority; Senator Hale, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, has declared that our Navy is not in such bad shape as we have been led to believe, and the bill appropriating \$111,000,000 to construct eight modern cruisers and recondition six first-line battle-ships, which had been passed by the House May 28, failed of enactment in the stormy closing hours of the same Congress that stirred up the present Japanese indignation. The naval bill was described in Washington dispatches as "the most comprehensive naval building program that has been approved by the House since the close of the World War," and its failure to pass leads the *Manchester Union* to remark that "the struggle to secure an adequate Navy and one up to Washington Conference standards, is only begun."

So much has been written and said recently regarding the condition of the Navy that, as one editor observes, "the layman who has little knowledge of the situation is puzzled to know what it is all about." According to Secretary Wilbur:

"It is difficult to definitely state our exact strength, due to the varying ratios in the different types. . . . A fair comparison of the present fighting strength in ships of Great Britain, America and Japan would appear to be 5-4-3. This ratio does not take into consideration strategically located and well-equipped Navy bases, which add greatly to the sea power of a nation, nor does it take into consideration the relative strength of the various merchant marines."

"The Navy is in good shape, with the exception of the above



designated deficiencies, which should be remedied. The morale of the personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, is high. The appropriations furnished by Congress are being applied in such manner as to obtain the very best results."

In this report to the House Naval Committee, Secretary Wilbur, we are told by the *Washington Post*, pointed out that—

Great Britain is building 2 battle-ships and the United States and Japan none; that Great Britain is constructing 9 cruisers, Japan 12, France 5 and the United States 2; that Japan is building 27 destroyers, France 24, Great Britain 4 and the United States none; that Japan has 37 submarines under construction, France 23, the United States 11 and Great Britain 6; and that England is building 3 aircraft carriers, the United States and Japan 2 and France 1.

"All that Admiral Coontz and the other experts have said about the necessity of modernizing our Navy is substantiated by the Secretary's statement," in the opinion of the *Albany Knickerbocker Press*. "His statement is a definite and authoritative admission that the fleet has fallen below the standard contemplated by the 5-5-3 ratio," notes the *Manchester Union*. The *Army and Navy Journal* (New York), however, reminds us that Secretary Wilbur's statement does not take into consideration strategically located naval bases nor the relative strength of the various merchant marines. Yet, explains this authority, "the only way to compare fleets is by their relative strength as they could be opposed to each other in combat in the theaters of war in which conflict with each possible naval antagonist will compel action." And the *Washington Post* is likewise of the opinion that:

"The qualification in Secretary Wilbur's statement destroys its force. If the United States does not possess strategically located and well-equipped naval bases and an adequate merchant marine, it can not be said to be superior to Japan in naval strength. The battle fleet could not, under present conditions, go out as far as Honolulu, fight a battle, and return to the Pacific coast.

"There seems to be no doubt that the United States Navy is below the requirements of national security. It is in need of strengthening in vital particulars. The nation can not be deemed safe when its first arm of defense is weak."

Senator Hale (Rep., Maine), on the other hand, believes we are nearer than ever before the 5-5-3 ratio set by the Washington Conference. Says the Senator from Maine, who is Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee:

"Ship for ship, with the exception of our two oldest ships, our battle-ships are of greater tonnage, carry more or heavier guns, and are more heavily armored than the present British ships. Their speed, however, is somewhat less than that of the British ships, and the same is true to a lesser extent in comparison with the battle-ships of Japan.

"The battle-cruisers of both England and Japan carry heavy guns and are much faster than our battle-ships; but as they are not heavily armored in actual battle with guns of an equal range this class of ship could not stand up against a battle-ship."

This draws a broadside from the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, which has the League Island Navy Yard at its back door. "Senator Hale's Pollyanna statements about the strength of the Navy,

and his glittering generalities about its efficiency" can scarcely be depended upon to maintain the security and honor of the United States, according to *The Inquirer*. His report "is not convincing" to the *Houston Post*, which goes on:

"Senator Hale says our battle-ships are more heavily armored, are larger and carry heavier guns than do British battle-ships, but that our ships have less speed. Granting that the first of these advantages are really possessed, the lack of speed is a fatal defect. A ship that is slower than its adversaries is at a bad disadvantage."

In adjourning without authorizing the construction of the scout cruisers provided for in the appropriation passed by the House, the Senate "is guilty of the grossest neglect of the nation's welfare," asserts the *Milwaukee Journal*. In fact, declares the *Chicago Daily News*, "Congress, with what has appeared to be almost a definite purpose to cripple the Navy, has consistently reduced naval appropriations not only below the Navy Department's estimate of its needs, but even below the budget recommendations."

"Now that we all know the facts, the only thing to do," suggests the *Newark News*, "is to bring our naval strength up to the prescribed standard." "The controversy with Japan," thinks the *Houston Post*, "is serving as an example of how quickly an emergency in international affairs may threaten, and as a warning that we should be prepared." As the *Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier* explains:

"The American people are not jingoes, but they know instinctively that some day there will be war between this country

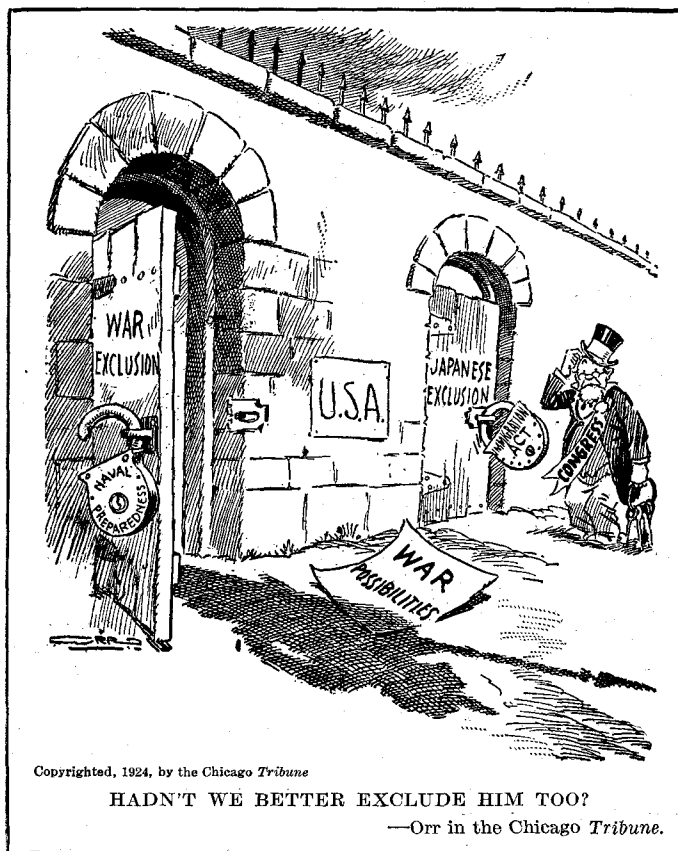
and Japan unless the Japanese understand that their prospects of success would be slender. An efficient Navy is therefore our best guaranty of peace with Japan and our only guaranty of peace.

"Of course, it costs money to support an adequate Navy. But so does insurance cost money. The one is as vital as the other."

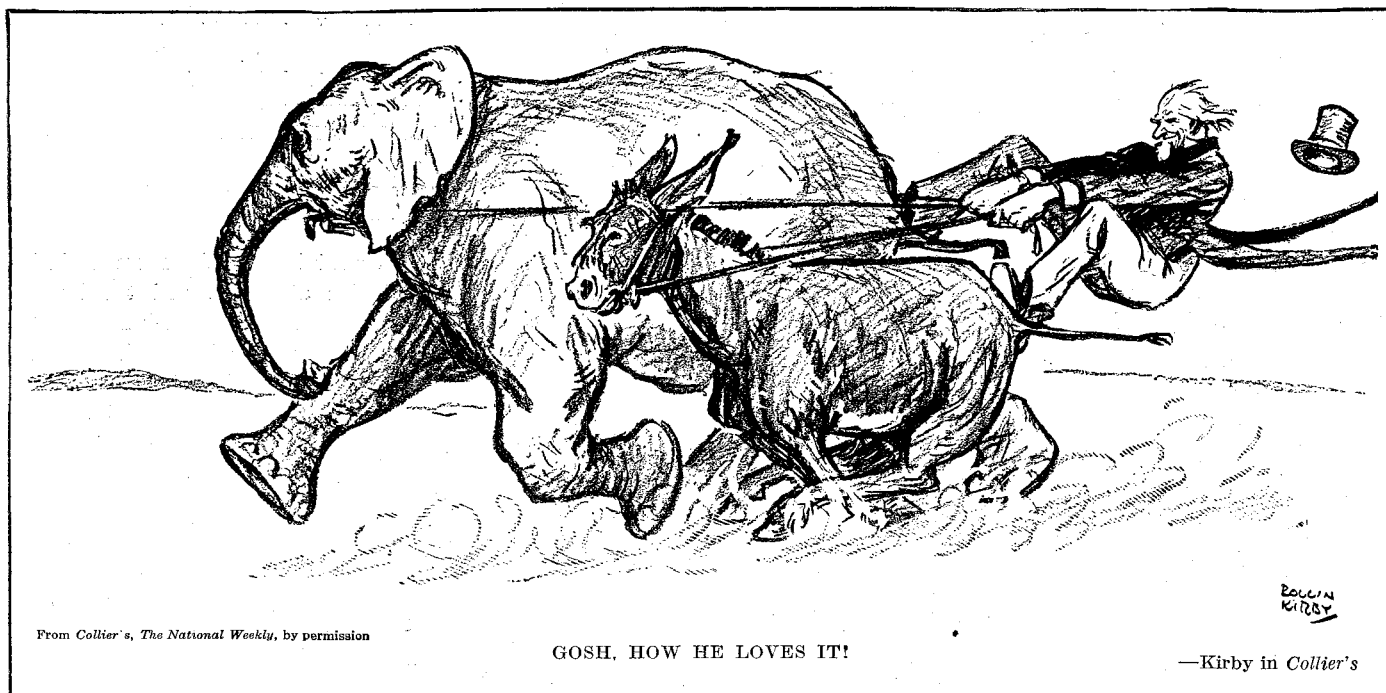
These contentions, however, fail to "register" with such papers as the *New York World*, *San Francisco Bulletin*, *Dayton News*, *Labor* (Washington), and the *New York Journal of Commerce*. "Japan is in no condition to seek war, and, while she is angry at the exclusion clause in our new Immigration Law, she has other troubles to occupy her mind," avers *The World*. "Instead of rushing ahead with the building of more battle-ships," says the *San Francisco paper*, "why not spend some of the money on additional conferences designed to obtain still further reductions in armament?" "This might result in cutting down still further the outlay for naval vessels," believes *The Journal of Commerce*, while the *Washington paper* scents propaganda for a big Navy in the hint that we may get into difficulties with Japan. Says Raymond Lonergan in a signed editorial:

"For two or three weeks before the naval bill was brought into the House the country was flooded with stories about the weakness of the American Navy. No two of the 'experts' could agree on the exact figures, but all clamored for more ships—for more contracts for the shipyards and the steel plants.

"It's an old story. The 'experts' have been telling it to Congress, in one form or another, for many, many years."







## TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

THIRD party at least in the fashion. It has been Bobbed.—*Boston Transcript*.

AND now Europe wants to borrow Hoover. Wouldn't Lodge do?—*Christian Statesman*.

EVERY woman who isn't invited to a party got up to spite her knows how Japan feels.—*Paterson News*.

ASSUMPTION that the next Congress couldn't possibly be worse than this is natural but unsafe.—*Wall Street Journal*.

IT appears that what we were assured was John Barleycorn's death-rattle was, in fact, a gurgle.—*Columbia Record*.

ALIENS who doubt America's peaceful intentions haven't been studying our Navy lately.—*Associated Editors (Chicago)*.

SOME of the boys have not yet decided whether Congress offered a bonus or merely pulled a boner.—*Christian Statesman*.

NATURE is wise. In arranging mortal's hinges she knew he would have little occasion to pat himself on the back.—*Passaic News*.

IN the interest of economy, it is suggested that the dry navy and the rum fleet hold a conference to limit their capital ships.—*Life*.

A MAN who can speak six languages has just married a woman who can speak three. That seems to be about the right handicap.—*Punch*.

ANYHOW, the Japs can't expect us to go to war until next fall. We simply can't bother about a war until the baseball season is over.—*Chicago Tribune*.

A DOCTOR says that a man may be drunk through suffering a severe shock. So that you need not even drink the whisky. It's sufficient to pay for it.—*Punch*.

IT is estimated that there are 128,642 born leaders in America who have no followers and therefore despair of the American people.—*Dubuque American-Tribune*.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE wants to unsheathe the liberating sword of Hampden, Cromwell and Gladstone. It looks as tho he is contemplating a haircut at last.—*Punch*.

ACCORDING to Sir Arthur Keith, man's jaw has dropt half an inch since prehistoric days. Not much of a drop, considering the Budgets he has had to put up with.—*Punch*.

SULKING, squandering, smoking, swigging and spooning are poor substitutes for Grandmother's smiling and saving and sewing and sweetening and sanctifying.—*Christian Statesman*.

GOD made the country, but the car in front makes you eat it.—*Saginaw Evening Star*.

AMERICA has no Poet Laureate. Great Britain has, but you wouldn't notice it.—*Punch*.

WHY this surprize that the yeomanettes are included in the bonus? Don't they, also, vote?—*Columbia Record*.

As a public enterprise Muscle Shoals should at least afford a nice reserve for lame ducks.—*Rochester Times-Union*.

THIS is the time of the year the college seniors worry over how much money bricklayers are making.—*Harrisburg Patriot*.

JAPAN has found a way. If her laborers can't go to America she can conscript them for her Army.—*Christian Statesman*.

IT is estimated that automobiles have increased good roads 87 per cent. and bandits 76 per cent.—*Jackson Clarion-Ledger*.

BUSINESS is reported to have turned the corner. Let it be hoped that it has turned in the right direction.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE method of selecting Vice-Presidents usually indicates a profound faith in the longevity of Presidents.—*Akron Beacon-Journal*.

So far as we can learn, everybody who took fees from Doheny is ashamed and scared; but nobody gives back the money.—*Christian Statesman*.

SIX authors are concerned in a London revue to be produced shortly. If they separate at the fall of the curtain, some are bound to escape.—*London Opinion*.

THE first nomination for chairman of the committee to receive the returning round-the-world flyers ought to be Voliva of Zion City, the flat-world guy.—*Detroit News*.

A BAND of saxophone players, 65 strong, is roaming the land. It is believed this instinct for traveling in packs is purely for purposes of self-defense.—*Detroit News*.

IT is stated that steam-laundries do not kill germs. If we may argue from its effect upon our linen the operation must at least make the average germ feel dreadfully giddy.—*Punch*.

MANY people have resolved to take their holidays late in the season to avoid the rush of people taking their holidays early in the season to avoid the rush.—*Passing Show (London)*.

IT is expected Madison Square Garden will be torn down after the convention. On the other hand, there is the possibility that the boys next week will attend to the matter.—*Detroit News*.



# FOREIGN - COMMENT

## THE JAPANESE BAN ON AMERICANS

**B**Y EXCLUDING THE JAPANESE from the United States it is said that the Americans have automatically brought a ban on themselves in Japan. Tokyo press dispatches relates that the lot of Americans in Japan is far from being a happy one, and many public places are said to be making it plain that they don't want Americans around. The breaking up of a dance at the Imperial Hotel by ruffians and the forced closing of motion-picture houses showing American films are cited as serious indications of how feverish anti-American feeling has become. The Imperial Hotel is described by Tokyo correspondents as the nerve center of the community so far as the Japanese and foreigners are concerned, and it is supposed that this was why it was chosen for staging the demonstration. We read that thirty ronin, which translated means "political ruffians," took possession of the dance-floor and made a number of bitter and profane anti-American speeches, which they punctuated by dancing with drawn swords. Handbills which were distributed by the ronin bore the signature "Great Forward Association," and are quoted in the press as follows:

"This is not a time for discussion but a time for action. Now is the time for the young men of the Empire to rise.

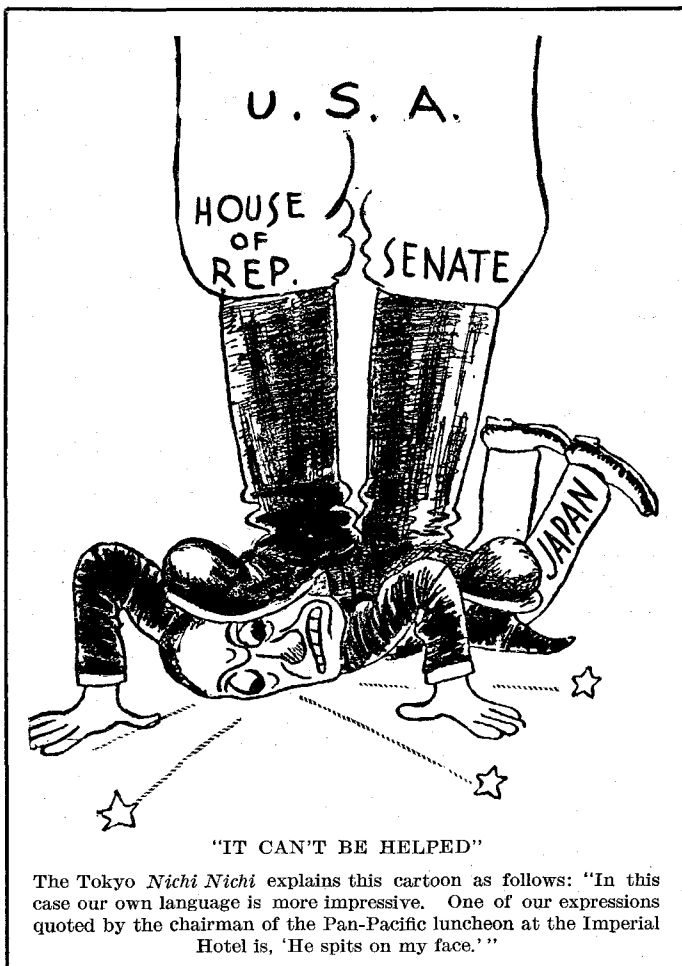
"We demand deportation of all Americans.

"We demand boycott of all American motion-pictures.

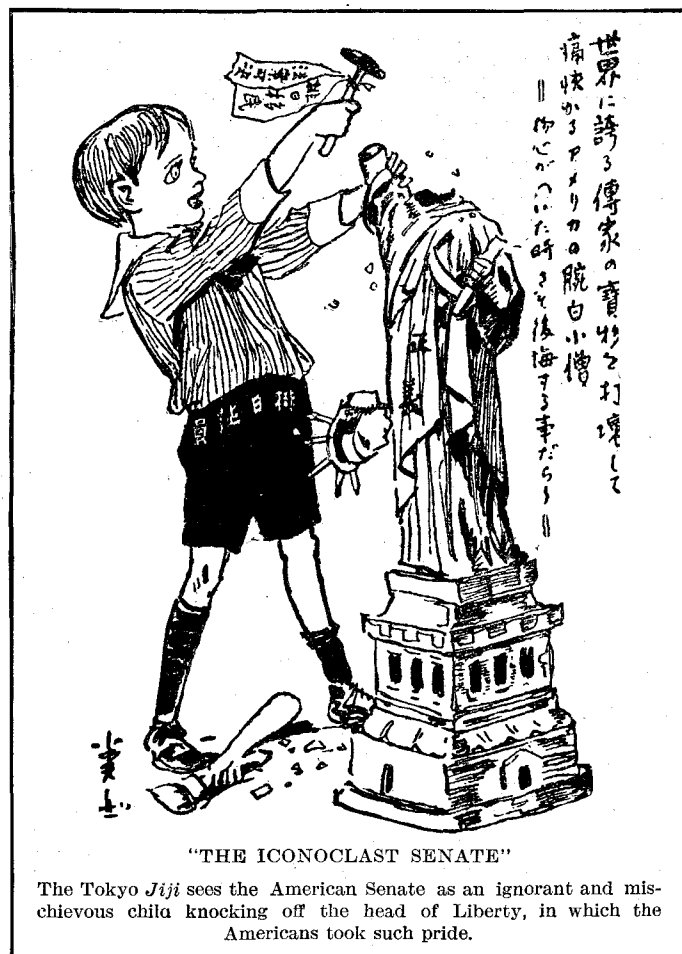
"We demand boycott of all American goods.

"We demand prohibition of the entrance of Americans into Japan and abrogating of all Japanese-American Treaties.

"We demand abolition of the evil of dancing, which is ruining our country."



The passing of the bill containing the Japanese exclusion clause has attracted world-wide attention, and the London *Daily Mail* declares that the strained feeling which has resulted concerns all countries that desire to see international amity prevail throughout the world. The London *Daily Express* is among the English newspapers which suggest that the United States Government should begin negotiations with Japan to clarify the dispute, and it adds: "An announcement of such a discussion would not be interpreted as weakness, but merely as an evidence of regret which one civilized nation feels for another when the former's legislation affects national susceptibilities." This daily calls attention to the fact that racial animosity, the deadliest of national passions, has been aroused, and altho the disturbances are thus far localized "it would be the grossest folly to minimize their possibility of sudden malignant expansion." It adds that "extremists in either country are doing a grave disservice by trying to fan the sparks into a flame."



The London *Westminster Gazette* confesses that England can not afford to assume a critical attitude, because the same problem has to be faced in Canada, and may become of first importance in Australia. At the same time it reproaches the United States for its recent action, and remarks:

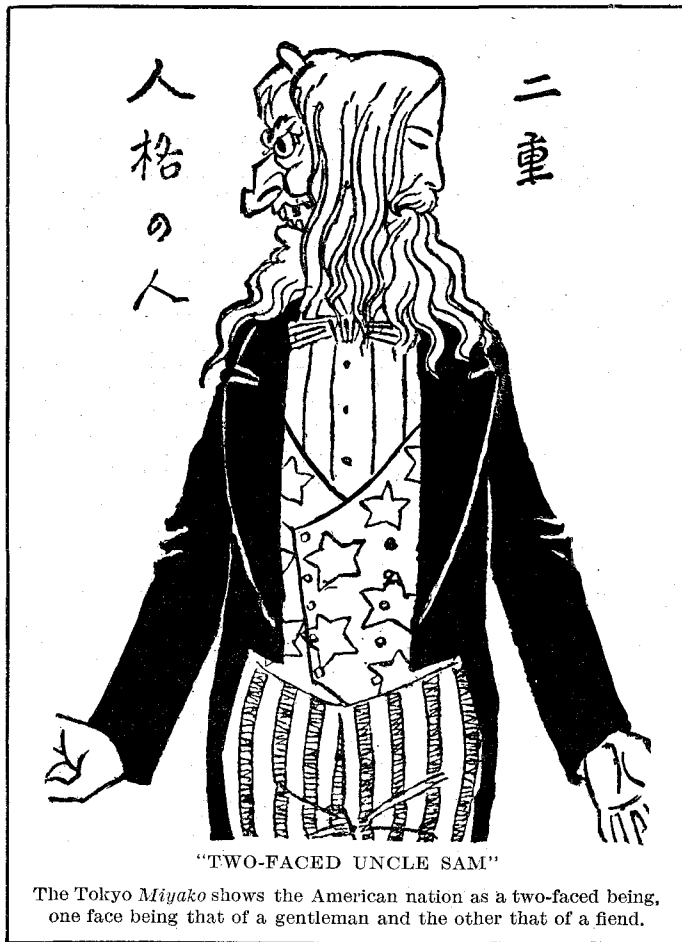
"Japan has shown herself more than ready to meet the desires of the United States, and the so-called Gentlemen's Agreement gave that country all she could demand. This, unfortunately, has not seemed sufficient to that naïveté which sometimes impels

the United States to courses of action which would horrify the more sophisticated people of Europe.

"The immigration act has in this spirit been imposed on the country by Congress. Actions of this sort are in the nature of luxuries which most nations can not afford. An act which excludes the Japanese may well be found to have cost the United States much more than it is worth."

The above allusion to Canada's Japanese problem gives point to Canadian comment, a specimen of which is the remark of the *Toronto Globe* that the United States seems to have managed the business with "singular lack of tact," and it goes on to say:

"There would probably be no serious protest against measures designed to prevent the United States being flooded by Orientals,

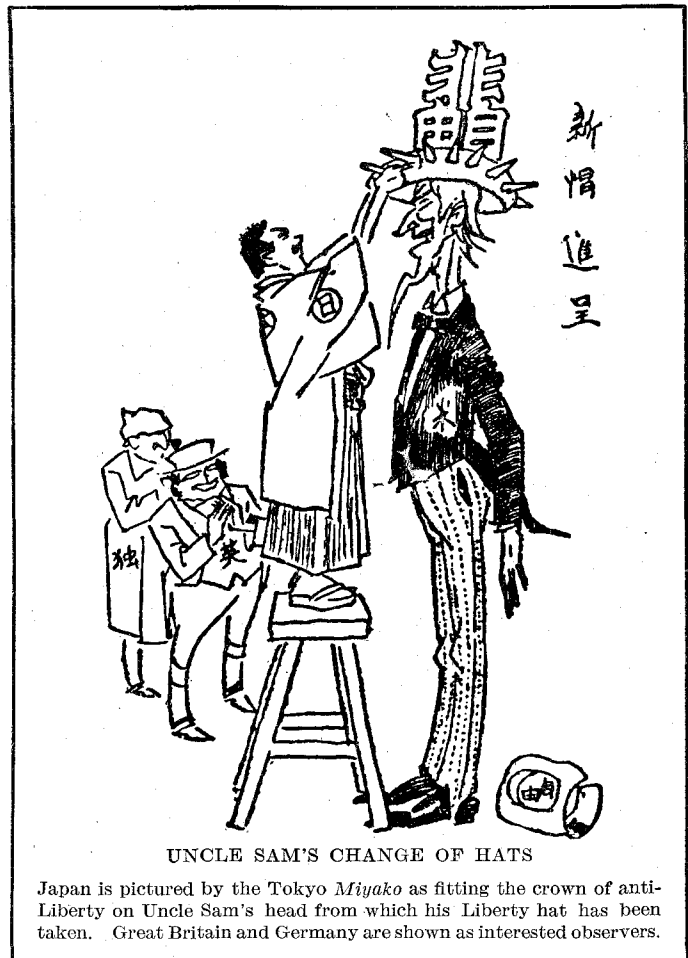


but this could be done in a manner which would not wound Japanese feelings by a suggestion of inferiority. In fact, what some Americans really object to is, not their inferiority, but their efficiency and capacity for making headway in business.

"Added to this is the fear of placing too heavy a strain on the American melting-pot. European strains may blend, but the difficulty is immensely increased by such wide differences as are shown between Europeans and Asiatics."

If "our neighbors" had patriotic statesmen in Congress, the *Montreal Star* avers, more of them would surely have felt it a duty to stand with their President and Secretary of State in telling their people that it is highly inconsistent for them first to blow up with cannon the walls of exclusion with which the Japanese had surrounded themselves, and then to erect new walls of exclusion on the American border. This daily proceeds:

"The Americans, of course, think of themselves as vis-à-vis with an isolated Japan, and feel entirely confident of their power to fend off that danger. Granted. But Japan will never strike alone. She will sit sullenly watching the interplay of the nations; and any other Power which should feel inclined to face the United States will have an automatic ally in Japan awaiting this opportunity. This is a dangerous thing for any nation, no matter how powerful. It was the automatic opposition of France that brought down Germany. It was the automatic opposition of Italy to Austria which exploded the Triple Alliance when war came. The hatred of a nation is not a thing to be incurred lightly."



The *Vancouver Sun* declares that to exclude all classes of Japanese from the United States will hurt American trade in the Orient and, what is more important, will definitely curtail the development of international mutual understanding, upon which the progress of the whole Pacific area must be founded. A French view of the matter is expressed by "Pertinax" in the *Echo de Paris* as follows:

"There is a lesson for us in this affair. The 'Gentlemen's Agreement' of 1907 and the Washington Conference of 1921 had greatly eased the relations between America and Japan. And now, in order to vote for a useless law, in order to reaffirm a right which no one questioned, in order to respond to a danger that did not exist, the Senate at Washington deliberately sacrificed the fruits of seventeen years of prudent diplomacy.

"A very strong anti-Japanese sentiment rules on the Pacific coast. On the eve of an electoral campaign the politicians see an advantage in flattering it. And therefore the foreign policy of the nation is flattened out. Coolidge and Hughes tried to halt the movement, but they were powerless. After this, why speak of the foreign policy of the United States?

"So rich are our friends across the Atlantic that they can afford all sorts of fantasies. But there is shown thereby the falsity of the calculations of those Frenchmen who expect from our American associates on behalf of our national cause constancy in purpose and persistence in effort which they do not even practise on their own behalf."

The Paris correspondent of the *New York Times*, Edwin L. James, tells us that the majority of European diplomats seem inclined to side with Japan and therefore against the United States, in any international consideration of American denial of racial equality in the Japanese issue. This informant goes on to explain that:

"There are many factors which explain why the American position does not find full sympathy in Europe. With few exceptions, there are no racial bars existing on the Continent. In current international affairs white, black and yellow men have the same standing, and it might be pointed out that the Japanese stood quite well at the Washington Conference.

"The United States has special reasons which without doubt



have their value. It has also racial prejudices against all men who are not white, and that must be considered whenever the American attitude is considered. The United States also has labor and economic reasons. But these reasons are not heard in Europe to any great extent, while the contrary is true of the Japanese arguments.

"If the Japanese can bring their case before the League of Nations or the World Court the United States will perhaps get an illustration that aloofness from world affairs has other aspects than those of happy repose.

"The war left the Japanese members of the world councils. They have diligently preest that advantage. There is no meeting at Geneva or elsewhere where the Nipponese are not most conspicuous. They have made friends and created obligations to Japan from more than one nation.

"In the meanwhile the United States has dropt out. It has confined itself to giving advice without helping to solve the problems concerned in that advice, according to the European point of view. It sends over experts to help draft the plan to make the Germans pay reparations, they say, but lets it go at



that, whereas, they think, what is needed is help to force Germany to pay. The Allies feel that if she had wished to pay there would have been no need of the Dawes plan, and Germany would then have made her own peace some years ago." . . .

But the Japanese have stuck to their international job, this correspondent relates, and have known how to get international advantages from the position the war gave them. He then asked the following questions:

"Were the Japanese racial case to come before the League of Nations, Geneva would hear all the details of the Japanese case, but who would present the American answer in a conclave where were gathered fifty-two nations of the world?

"Canada, New Zealand and Australia might well take a hand, it is said, and we would profit indirectly from the statement of their case, but that would be at second-hand. Of course, it may be replied that regardless of what the League might do the United States would maintain its position and that the rest of the world could do what it liked. Such reasoning would explain the 1914 to 1917 position on the World War. It would scarcely explain the 1918 position, according to European views.

"Japan is said to have used her position in the political world to America's disadvantage, and it appears that the disadvantage will become greater if the tension between Japan and the United States increases."

## THE BRITISH NAVY'S EMPIRE CRUISE

WHILE WEMBLEY SHOWS the British Empire reduced to a miniature comprised within 400 acres, we are reminded that the Special Service Squadron of the Royal Navy threads its way across the Seven Seas, going from port to port where the immigrants from the old loved land have made their dwellings oversea, and bears a message of fraternal love and loyalty. So the *Auckland Weekly News* (New Zealand) sees the coming of the *Hood*, mightiest warship afloat, and the *Repulse* into New Zealand waters, and it remarks that the touring squadron is a puissant sign of an empire united in an enterprise of universal law and order, "one nation with one aim the world over." Nothing could make more visible the vital fact that New Zealand is part of a maritime empire than the visit of this squadron, and we are told further:

"The sea does not divide us from the Motherland and her other children; it is a bond and bulwark. Britain does not own it any more than does any other nation. There has been long established an explicit understanding as to the mutual limitation of national rights upon the ocean spaces of the globe, an understanding deeply based upon the old-time acknowledgment, 'the sea is His.' Beyond the narrow fringe of water washing each nation's coast-line—the three-mile limit set by international law—all who will may come and go at peace so long as no accepted code of conduct is broken. Yet to Britain the keeping of that right of free passage is more vital than to any other nation.

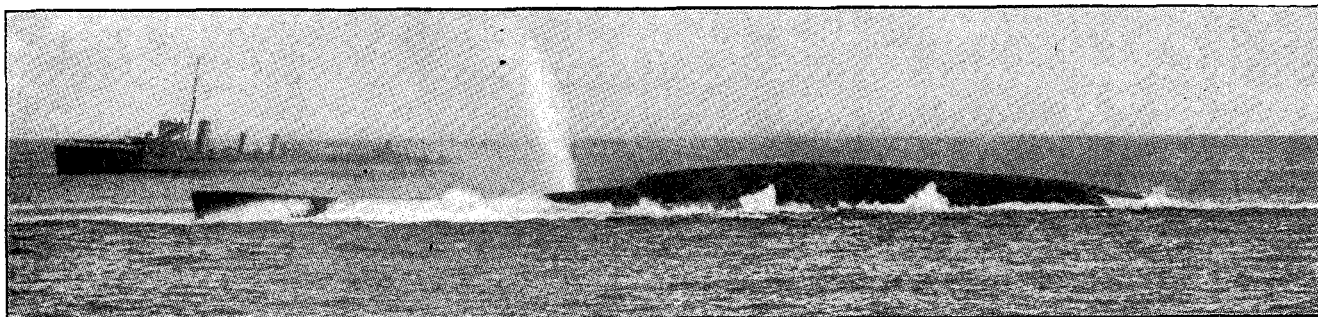
"Behind all the great sea story of our Empire, prompting every policy of our Admiralty and inspiring every heroism of our Royal Navy, a solemn consciousness of that need lives and moves. It was that consciousness which sent armed frigates across strange tracts of ocean in the earliest days of Britain's colonial expansion. It spoke when colonies, grown lusty, made offers of battle-ships to strengthen Britain's defense against a muttering foe. It gave zest of late to the splendid revolt that matched our invincible fleet against a fell attack upon the freedom of the sea, and rejoiced when modern piracy was humbled at Scapa Flow."

How such a naval visit can thrill the denizens of Britain's far-flung outposts is also evidenced in the *Auckland New Zealand Herald*, which avers that these battle-cruisers give living shape to the history of the Empire, and it proceeds:

"A little island group on Europe's western shore is seen as the early home of a virile people. The salt spray is in their nostrils, the far horizon in their eyes. They make friends of the winds, and learn to follow the guidance of the stars. Too strait their island fastness becomes, and they seek roads upon the restless sea. To them the treasures of distant lands become a lure and challenge, and they go forth to claim a share of them. Then, prompted by a wanderlust that yet has a homing instinct deep-centered in it, they sail away in companies to make them dwelling-places in those far-off hunting-grounds. There, undaunted by hardships and perils, they establish themselves and their law. But ever they keep the sea-paths open. Britain is still the home of the race, however its sons and daughters may establish themselves elsewhere; and, as the years grow into centuries, these sturdy children of a loved Motherland, knowing no abatement of their regard for it, seek ways of filial service. A threat of attack upon it makes them leap to arms. Their developing industry prompts them to maintain and foster close commercial intercourse with it. Its language, its customs, its art and literature are theirs too, and all they prize most in their souls' life binds them to it. So, as the marches of Empire extend, the threading roads upon the ocean become more and more thronged with shipping, and the volunteer vessels of Tudor times give place to a Grand Fleet for the patrolling of the high seas and the securing of unbroken communication where Britons dwell. That fleet becomes peerlessly essential to the national well-being. Without it, indeed, the Empire could not survive."

At Australia the Special Service Squadron was welcomed with no less warmth than at New Zealand, and the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* advises us of a long letter sent by Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Field to the Lord Mayor of Sydney, in which he thanked him for the "wonderful welcome and open-hearted hospitality" accorded to the officers and men of the squadron during their stay. Sir Frederick is quoted further as saying: "We were most





END OF A GREAT BATTLE-SHIP: THE SINKING OF H.M.A.S. AUSTRALIA, ON APRIL 12

In the presence of other ships of the Royal Australian Navy, and after the Royal salute of 21 guns by the visiting Special Service Squadron, the hull of H.M.A.S. *Australia*, once the flagship of the Australian Navy, was sunk in 150 fathoms of water, 24 miles off Sydney Heads. The sea-cocks were opened and a hole blown in the bottom, and she capsized and sank in 21 minutes, H.M.A.S. *Brisbane* firing the Royal salute as the hull disappeared. The *Australia*, which was sunk in conformity with the Washington agreement, cost £1,850,000, and was commissioned in 1913.

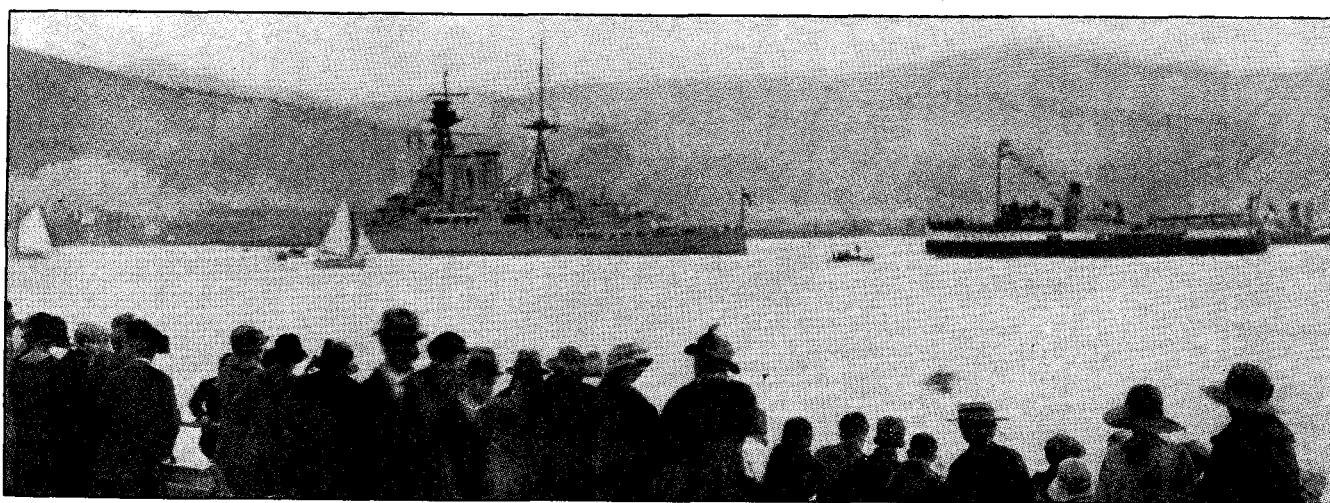
deeply touched by the loyalty and patriotism of which the enthusiasm shown on all occasions was the outward expression." The *Brisbane Daily Mail* calls attention to the fact that tho the British Empire has no written constitution and no corporate unity, nevertheless "its far-flung federated nations are threaded together by sane and enduring sentiments such as a visit from a British squadron can wonderfully reinforce." This journal turns then to the practical aspect of the event and says:

"The Special Service Squadron has also given Australia some sound fraternal counsel, and probably has received in turn some new ideas concerning Britain's world-wide hopes of defense. With the departure of the visiting squadron from our shores will also go H.M.A.S. *Adelaide*, the last and least obsolete of Australia's naval nucleus. Already the *Adelaide* has passed under Admiral Field's command, a step which prefigures further interchanges of ships and personnel. In this way Britain will learn more about the Dominions, and our own naval men will gain wide experience abroad. Too often to the official mind in Great Britain, Australia is merely a 'colony'—an antipodean spot to which some English undesirables may be shipped as casually as the fictitious 'Micawber' was once shipped here by Dickens. And if the official mind overseas has something to learn about the Dominions, we in turn may pick up many useful hints from those high British officers who come our way. Thus the two Admirals of the visiting fleet—Sir Frederick Field and Sir Hubert Brand, who, with all their seven captains, served with distinction in the World War—have contributed largely to our store of defensive knowledge. Now that they are leaving us to complete their task of 'showing the flag in the Seven Seas,' their studied and expert utterances should spur us to improve our local defenses, and to render them more convenient for any common protective British scheme which a future emergency may suddenly demand."

## AN ARGENTINIAN VIEW OF ALL AMERICA

THE PROGRESS AND GREATNESS of the United States in becoming a World Power in a century of existence compels the admiration of Manuel Ugarte, a distinguished Argentinian publicist, who would like to see commercial and diplomatic friendship firmly established between Latin America and the United States, and thinks Latin America might follow the example of its northern neighbor in certain educational methods. But whatever Latin America may do in these matters, he insists must be done without losing any of its autonomy and "without abdication, submission, influence or pressure, keeping intact our language, our flag, our pride, and all that forms our present and our future." Such observations as these appear in "El Destino De Un Continente," by Manuel Ugarte, who in making a study of The Destiny of a Continent is led to many interesting discoveries both about the United States and South America. He tells us that the lust of power, excessive individualism and corruption were the causes of the dismemberment of the great States formed in Latin America on the morrow of their independence from Spain, and goes on to say:

"Latin America inherits two anarchistic atavisms, one on the Indian side and the other on the Spanish side. It is a common mistake to speak of the primitive inhabitants of America as an homogeneous race, for they were really as divided as Europe. Hatreds and rivalries were prevalent. Excepting the two great empires of the Incas and the Aztecs, the other Indian tribes lived in perpetual strife, waging continuous wars of revenge. Family feuds that lasted through centuries were a commonplace. This circumstance greatly facilitated Spanish conquest, since the invaders played the native chieftains against one another. But



S. C. Smith photograph in the *Auckland Weekly News* (New Zealand)

## A MESSENGER FROM BRITANNIA TO HER CHILDREN OVERSEA

H.M.S. *Hood*, the mightiest warship afloat, arriving in New Zealand waters at the head of the Special Service Squadron of the Royal Navy.



their stratagem did not eradicate anarchy, since individualism was as current among the Spaniards as among the natives. Emulation between rival captains was responsible for many heroic deeds, but it also led to civil war and personalism, of which many of the new Republics have not yet been able to rid themselves."

But in spite of the mistakes and crimes committed by the conquerors, Ugarte defends Spanish domination in a firm tone when he says:

"We shall some day realize the injustice done to Spain, for her colonial methods were not more cruel than those employed by other European countries. It is easy to see that Indian assassinations were common to conquerors of all nationalities, with the little difference that in the northern half of the continent they continued until 1900, while in Latin America they stopt in 1800. The result is that there are 100,000 Indians in the United States to 50,000,000 in Latin America."

Weakness of purpose, blindness to facts, division and egotistic motives are held by Ugarte to be the main factors in the ease with which the United States has extended its zone of influence on the Latin-American Continent. According to him armed intervention has not been the only feature of imperialism in "some of our sister countries." And he proceeds to indicate other evidences of it as follows:

"Pressure on politicians whose ambitions are either favored or twisted according to their inclinations toward the dominating Power; pressure on men of affairs, entangling them in combinations alien to the real interest of their own country; pressure on the highest spheres of society, enticing them by the mirage of New York elegances and the ceaseless propaganda of a higher civilization; pressure, at last, on commercial interests, offering them a semblance of political stability in exchange for autonomy. Every move, every minute of the life of ten countries, is thus influenced, cultivating the admiration of some, the cupidity of others, discouraging almost every one and raising obstacles in the path of all who are not inclined to look with favor on United States influence."

While imperialism in past centuries consisted in taking people over as slaves, later it took the land and condemned its inhabitants to starvation or deportation, but Mr. Ugarte goes on to say:

"Nowadays it annexes only the country's wealth without touching the soil or the inhabitants, and thus reduces the outlay and responsibilities of the conquering Power. A nation that controls the products and the trade of another nation is its master not only in economic matters but in domestic and foreign policies. The complicated structure of the modern state is wholly dependent upon the economic base. Others are of secondary importance."

One of the great wonders of this century, according to Mr. Ugarte is the flexibility of United States imperialism and the multiple phases it has developed in response to local conditions. The world has never seen such a "pacific onslaught," such a wonderfully planned advance as that of the United States on Latin America, and we read:

"Rome applied a uniform standard of conquest. Spain persisted in vanity and glamour. Even to-day, France and England strive to dominate, not to assimilate. The United States alone has created a new system in complete accord with the trend of the times, discarding all practises or scruples. Other nations have occasionally obeyed public opinion. United States imperialism has always been able to control its impulses and its repugnances. Sometimes by strength, others by persuasion, disinterested here, inflexible there, the game has followed such a vast plan, the vision is so broad, being developed without fears, without sensibilities, without respite, in such a synchronized movement, that we must frankly confess American imperialism is the most perfect instrument of domination the world has ever known."

Altho the author of this book is at times severe in his criticism of the United States, some South American writers describe it as being mild compared to his strictness on Latin-American public life.

## FASCISM'S "IRON HAND"

MUSSOLINI'S IRON HAND on Italy becomes the tighter in its grip, we are told, despite, or perhaps, because of the complaints made against it. The secret departure of former Premier Nitti from Naples, after waiting nearly six months for Premier Mussolini's permission for a passport, led to the disclosure by a Naples correspondent of the *New York World* that Nitti is now practically an exile because "Mussolini's henchmen are determined he shall not return while the Black-shirt rule lasts." According to this Naples correspondent, who was obliged to send his communication to *The World* by mail to London, whence it was cabled to New York, in order to avoid the Mussolini censorship, Naples, which "never has been pro-Fascist, is now distinctly, tho secretly, anti-Fascist, and thoroughly sympathizes with Signor Nitti's intolerable position in Italy," where his home is said to have been more than once raided by the Black Shirts.

Meanwhile oceans of foreign praise have been let loose, some note, upon the capability of Mussolini's Government and its success at home and abroad. An Italian correspondent of the London *New Statesman*, who criticizes the Mussolini methods freely tells us that:

"The local tyranny of Fascism in many districts is great; but the old parties survive in open activity. When Prof. Benedetto Croce, after long examination, declares that he is unable to discover the 'theoretical content' of Fascism, the Fascist journals call him vulgar names, but they do not shoot or imprison him. At the recent elections, in Milan, in Venetia, in Liguria—places where Fascism had birth—the Socialist opposition was able to poll a majority against the 'dictator.' Nor were incidents of terrorism wholly confined to one side; Italian Communists are still active—in Italy, as well as in Paris! After the battle we had the lively comments of Signor Nitti's journal, and of Di Cesarò, Prince Colonna. Di Cesarò is leader of the party described as social democratic (constitutional or conservative, it would be called in England), which is very strong in the South, where neither Fascists nor Populists have ever been quite at home. Di Cesarò was Minister of Posts in Signor Mussolini's first Cabinet, but resigned prior to the elections because, altho ready to collaborate with the Fascists, he would not have his party fused in their organization. Mussolini asked Di Cesarò to call on him at a certain hour to discuss the issue; Di Cesarò came, but was told that Il Duce was very busy, and would he see the secretary? Di Cesarò describes the recent elections as having been carried out in a manner most violent and arbitrary. But another Sicilian parliamentarian, Signor Vassallo, who had also shown temporary independence, is now falling on Mussolini's neck, and Signor Orlando welcomes Mussolini's visit to Palermo, and his noble words there, with high emotion. These compliments need not be supposed to be any more genuine than are the periodical embraces which the hermit of Garda, D'Annunzio, and the Prime Minister exchange. But they indicate that no serious rival to Mussolini has arrived on the scene."

It would be easy to show that Mussolini's practise is sometimes better than his preaching, *The New Statesman's* contributor remarks, and "sometimes worse," and we read:

"Even in his writings and sayings he is inconsistent; at Palermo he declared that all greatness came from the people; in *Gerarchia* he wrote that the people are *bête*. The best defense of his régime is that it is transitional; of himself at its head, that he is a man of exceptional practical ability and of patriotic integrity. Many of his strongest supporters regard Fascism simply as an experiment toward the establishment of a strong State in Italy, a State which may turn out in the end to be democratic, and even to be based on sound representative institutions. For it is a mistake to suppose that Signor Mussolini has destroyed anything of much value. Giolitti's long spell of power before the war depended on the apt manipulation of a number of oligarchical groups representative of nothing. In his own way he was also a dictator. Under him Italy had bad politics but a considerable prosperity; if the advocates of a return to the normal mean a return to Giolitti, they scarcely take account of the changed conditions, material and spiritual, which have resulted from the war."

# SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

## LIGHT AS A SCENE-PAINTER

THE ELECTRIC FILAMENT has now become as important to the scenic designer as the brush, we are told by Lee Simonson, science director of the Theater Guild, writing on this subject in *Light* (New York). In other words, the lighting of a play is as much a part of the setting as the scenery itself. This way of putting it, Mr. Simonson says, may seem as wild a hyperbole to the electrical engineer as to the average playgoer. Any one who has not staged a play assumes that scenery is a solid and independent thing, to which light is added merely to give color, whereas one of the axioms of the modern stagecraft is that light on the stage creates not only color, but form and space as well. He explains:

"The reason for this is, that the stage is never what it pretends to be, but simply a black box, usually not more than twenty-five feet deep and rarely more than thirty. And everything on it, in the way of scenery, is a textile, usually canvas, painted or dyed. Nothing but a varying balance of light will make the wall of a palace, in whatever manner it is painted, seem any different in texture or in weight than the sky, or the sky anything but the painted sheet it is, ten feet behind the palace parapet. The shape of every bit of canvas scenery on the stage must be emphasized by light, modeled by the precise intensity of the light thrown on it, and, above all, by the angle from which it is thrown. Let that be haphazard and any setting that can be designed becomes merely a succession of painted sheets propt or hung before us in more or less arbitrary fashion.

"No scene can be designed until one is quite certain how one is going to light it, and how a definite combination of lights will affect it. Until the designer has completed his light rehearsal he can not be said to have really designed anything. Until he finds the particular lighting he needs, his setting, however accurately built from his drawings, will not bear the remotest relation to his conception and remain incapable of conveying the world of the play, whether it be peasant hut or a magic forest.

"In fact, certain settings are literally inseparable from a certain way of lighting them. The park scene of *Liliom* is an example. It consisted, beside the bench, of two gauze drops, four feet apart. Its reality depended entirely on the fact that not a ray of light concentrated on the bench touched the first drop; let that spread and spill and the spectator would have seen, not trees against the evening sky, but a gauze in which wrinkled strips of canvas gleamed in his eyes like a wet umbrella."

The scenic designer, Mr. Simonson goes on to say, is as dependent on the electric filament as on his brush. And, adjusting the range of his lights to the fraction of a foot, it is necessary, not only to create his picture, but to relate the actors to it, for they may move through it in a dozen different positions in as many minutes. It is easy to light the actors and destroy whatever illusion the setting is attempting to convey; it is also easy

to preserve the setting and obliterate the actors. The problem is to preserve both at the same time. For example:

"The lights in the Cathedral scene of '*Don Juan*,' when he returns, unrecognized, to witness his supposed funeral, must not only strike the column in order to show its flutings in relief, leaving a full half of it in shadow to exaggerate its mass (for it can be built only half as wide as a cathedral pillar actually is), but it must also illuminate the scenes played at the base of the



Lighting by Lee Simonson. Photograph by Francis Bruguiere

### THE LIGHT MUST EXAGGERATE THE SIZE OF THE CATHEDRAL PILLAR

"But it must also illuminate the scenes played at the base of the pillar without flaring over it and taking it out of the dusk of the cathedral or blotting out its necessary shadows."

pillar without flaring over it and taking it out of the dusk of the cathedral or blotting out its necessary shadows. Even the light at the foot of the column can not be uniform, for at moments, Don Juan, fearing detection, steps back to escape a friend, which is only plausible if he can recede into half shadow. And all these lights, without changing their balance or their function, must change gradually in intensity until the cathedral itself is deep in the gloom of late twilight.

"Such is the 'light plot,' as it is called, of a single act. The instance is typical, but the plot is by no means as subtle or as complicated as that of many single scenes of *Peer Gynt*. The light plot of a play is akin to the score of an opera, except for the fact that it does not exist at the outset, but must be improvised by the designer as the movements of the actors are fixed by the director. A light rehearsal is really a problem in orchestration, of timbres as distinct and varied as those of an orchestra."

All these results depend absolutely, we are told, on the mechanical features of the lighting apparatus. Any such "orchestration" of light is impossible with the old-fashioned borders hanging in rows parallel to the footlights, flooding the stage with uniform brilliancy from side to side, and illuminating with fierce impartiality the hero's face and the topmost wainscoting; and added to this the footlights throwing light up, not only into the actors' faces, but like the water fan, into the



utmost recesses of the scene, revealing the least crack and the last seam of the back-drop. He goes on:

"The progress of modern stagecraft would never have been possible, if the designer had not been liberated from the flood light as from a flood. The instrument of his salvation has been the development of the 'spot'—the focusing lens spotlight, which he can direct and control instantly and subtly enough, spreading and contracting it, varying its intensity, until the setting is literally painted with light strokes as if a picture painted by strokes of the brush.

"In response to this need, the focusing spotlight has been varied and perfected, so it is now standard in a wide range, the 1000-watt, 500-watt, and 250-watt—known backstage as the 'baby spot' or usually simply the 'baby.' (The command 'Take out the blue babies' has startled occasional interlopers at light rehearsals.) Mr. Monroe Pevear, of Boston, has recently done away with the last mechanical flaw—the sharp bull's-eye edge which any spotlight will throw, particularly at short range, a constant annoyance because it is often impossible to avoid striking a corner of the setting with a light intended for an actor or to reach every part of a setting from the proper pitch. Mr. Pevear's light is called the 'soft focus' spotlight, because of a new lens, so ground that without any loss of range or intensity, the light is so diffused at its periphery that it fades imperceptibly from a center of brilliance and never reveals the source. Twenty or thirty spotlights, whether sharp or soft focus, form the mainstay of the designer's lighting equipment. Deny him these and he can not execute his design. With them, the setting, begun at his drawing-board, as an idea, is completed at the switchboard and achieves dramatic reality.

"However, merely having twenty or thirty units is not enough unless they are completely flexible. For any spotlight can only achieve its purpose, not only if it is focused for the precise spread and at the exact angle needed, but also if its intensity can be set at any point between complete brilliancy and blackness. It must often be brought on imperceptibly—a single spotlight flashed on suddenly will, of course, completely destroy whatever mood of illusion a scene has attained. Moreover, the whole value of spotlights is that they do not give uniform brilliancy. Unless the lights that roof the edge of the stage can grow dim while another group of lights centered elsewhere in the scene can grow bright, the designer might just as well be limited to a border flashing on and off in regimental unison.

"The first essential is obviously that dimmers must be capable of being interlocked, and yet almost every American dimmer board is made so that every lamp must be interlocked at the same point, which automatically creates uniform brilliancy and completely destroys the lighting of a scene. It is obvious that some lamps must brighten at the same time that others dim. And as a complete board will contain as many as eighty circuits, some form of pre-setting is imperative, so that lamps will automatically stop at the precise point of brilliancy desired, for any operator that has to disengage dimmer handles of eighty circuits is as helpless as tho he could not interlock them at the outset.

"And yet the control I have outlined has been standard for almost a decade in German lighting equipment. On the co-operation of designer and lighting engineer, the progress of scenic design in America, as in Europe, very largely depends."

## LIGHTING A BULB BY RUBBING

HOW A MEDIUM, apparently sincere, fooled himself and many followers, by causing a vacuum bulb to light up by supposed supernatural energy, is told in a report read to the Paris Academy of Science by Prof. Charles Richet, investigator of psychic phenomena. The medium was able to perform two marvels, first, to cause a bulb with a broken filament, disconnected from any wires, to glow; and secondly, to produce the result even when he was out of the room in another part of his house. The phenomenon is thus described by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"In the darkness, the subject took an ordinary electric-light bulb, and rubbing it with his hands produced glimmers at first irregular, then of greater and greater strength. The luminosity persisted even between the friction movements. After a lamp had thus been rubbed several minutes, the subject grasped it with his right hand and obtained intermittent illumination or even a steady glow lasting two or three seconds, without any further rubbing.

"M. B. also produced the glow when standing at a distance from the previously rubbed bulb. He waved his hands and 'concentrated his mind' and really demonstrated flashes. He was successful even when the lamp was placed inside a glass case, also when absent in another room or on another floor.

"Atmospheric conditions and dampness of the hands were said to have caused occasional failures.

"The report goes on: 'Anybody can produce the illumination with

more or less success. Persons with an exceptionally dry skin like that of M. B. will obtain particularly brilliant results. Others will have more difficulty. But wearing of rubber gloves makes success certain for anybody. Certain lamps, notably those of nitrogen and argon, give the phenomenon with greatest intensity. At times, newspaper headlines may even be read by the glow. Any bulb seems to work somewhat, but a high vacuum with thin glass walls seems to give best results. Nitrogen and argon bulbs give a bluish light; those of neon a pink tint."

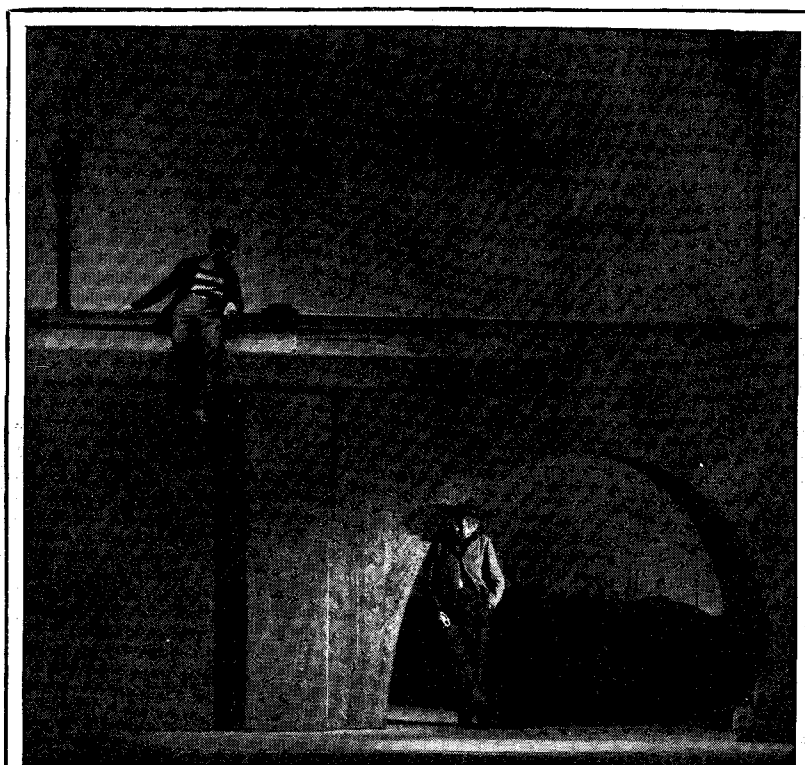
"The explanation was said to be simple. The bulb acts as condenser which is charged by each rub. The charges were recorded by an Einthoven galvanometer attached by cord to the bulb. Each rub produced an abrupt curve like the classic curves of condenser charges.

"The illuminations corresponded to the brief discharges in the rarified atmosphere of the lamp of the electricity along the inside walls of the bulb.

"It was more difficult to explain the results produced from another room. When the medium was asked to announce the lights, his verbal signs did not synchronize with them. When handed a watch and asked to produce the phenomenon at irregular intervals of a predetermined number of seconds, the medium failed completely.

"The lamp acted independently of his will. The frequency of the flashes was automatic.

"The actual work on the tests was done by M. Henry Cardot and Henri Laugier, students of Professor Richet. The hardest to convince of the naturalness of the flashes was the medium himself."



Lighting by Lee Simonson Photograph by Francis Bruguiere

### A LITTLE MORE WOULD BE TOO MUCH

"There must be enough light to show Liliom on the railroad tracks, and yet it must not spill over and turn the scenery to mere canvas."



## BAD MIXERS AMONG FOODS

**U**NDER THE TITLE, "Bad Combinations of Good Foods," C. Houston Goudiss contributes a leading editorial to *The Forecast* (New York), warning its readers against unwise mixtures. There has probably been some old aunt in your family, writes Mr. Goudiss, who has warned you repeatedly against drinking milk with lobster salad, eating strawberries with cream, or combining grapefruit with milk. Most of us have inquiring dispositions, however, and prefer to try out each one of these combinations, with very little damage resulting, on the whole. He continues:

"It does not need a so-called 'bilious attack' and violent indigestion to prove that a ration should be well-balanced in order to be well taken care of in the stomach and intestines, and to furnish the body with the different elements it needs for growth, repair and energy.

"While on the one hand we may acquire virtue by avoiding the combination of lobster salad and milk, strawberries and cream, we may do much more damage, in the long run, to nutrition and general health, by choosing articles of diet which are too concentrated, and deficient in vitamins and mineral salts.

"Take for example a breakfast of eggs, a glass of milk and toast. In themselves, these are excellent foods, but the eggs and milk are concentrated in protein, and lack residue and roughage which is not supplied by the rest of the meal.

"Here is a sample dinner open to criticism: Sardines on toast, fresh roast ham and fried sweet potatoes, vegetable salad with mayonnaise, café mousse, or plum pudding with hard sauce. This dinner is too rich in fats, it does not contain sufficient bulk, and has the addition of fried fat, which is extremely indigestible.

"Food combinations are important, not alone because our elderly aunts would say they might disagree, but because too much or too little of any essential food factor shows itself by underweight, overweight, indigestion, headaches, anemia, lack of 'pep,' and constipation.

"These rules will help to secure a well-balanced diet:

"Where meat, fish, eggs or other concentrated protein foods are a part of a meal, omit milk. Take it instead between meals, or before retiring, or at a meal where meat and eggs are absent.

"Go lightly on fats, and counterbalance their presence in a meal by plenty of fruits, vegetables and greens, in the form of romaine, endive and lettuce. Hold back on oversweetening.

"One rich dish at a meal is enough! For example, a lobster salad with mayonnaise is a meal in itself, and when combined with breadstuffs, furnishes the body with enough energy and nutritious material to carry on for three or four hours.

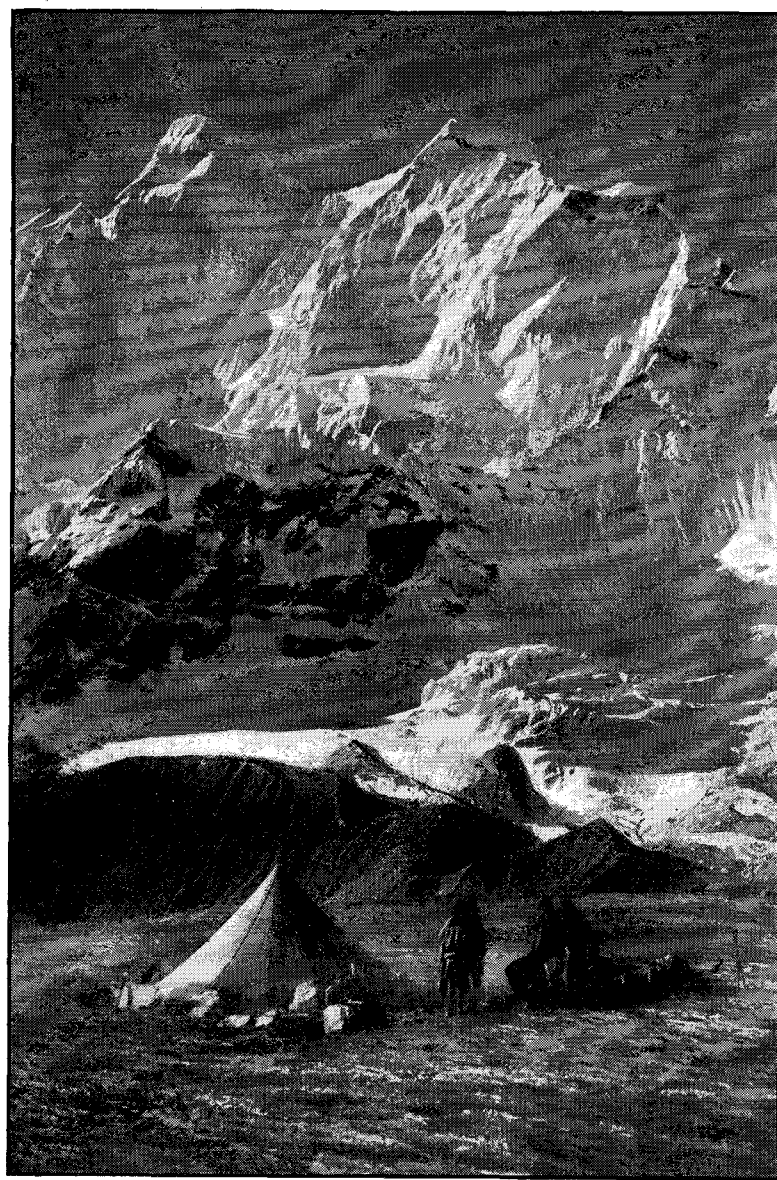
"Lighten up the heavy meals of the day, especially now that spring is here, with plenty of greens, vegetables and fruit. In this way you will avoid digestive upheavals, stimulate the bowels and supply at the same time a well-balanced ration."

## THE LIGHTWEIGHT HIMALAYAS

**T**HE GREAT MASS of the Himalayan mountain ranges north of India, ranges that include Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, weighs much less than it ought to weigh. So says Colonel Crosthwaite, formerly

superintendent of the Survey of India, in a lecture before the Royal Society of Arts in London. It seems that the Colonel has actually been able to prove this fact by delicate measurements which show that the Himalayas exert less gravitational attraction than they would if their weight was up to normal. We quote an article written by Dr. E. E. Free for the McClure Syndicate (New York). Says Dr. Free:

"The mass of rock in any mountain range exercises, of course, a gravitational attraction on anything placed near the foot of the mountains, just as the gravitation of the whole earth makes things fall toward its center. This sidewise gravitation of mountains can be measured, for example, by the fact that a plumb bob, which is merely a weight hung on a string, does not point directly downward when it is near the mountains, but is deflected to one side, just as *tho* you had a very fine thread attached to the weighted bob and used this thread to pull the bob sidewise. Colonel Crosthwaite has calculated the amount of this sidewise deflection of a plumb bob near the Himalayas and finds that it ought to be about



Copyrighted by Mt. Everest Committee. From Wide World Photo Service

### THE SNOW-CLAD HIMALAYAS LOOK HEAVY ENOUGH

But according to what is called the theory of isostasy these uplifted mountain masses are really much lighter than the average material making up the earth.

eighty-six seconds of arc, assuming that the rocks of the mountains are of the same average weight as the earth as a whole. But actually the deflection of the plumb bob is not eighty-six seconds of arc as it ought to be; it is (at this particular station) only about thirty-one seconds. So, says the Colonel, the mountains must be lighter than we thought, so that their gravitational attraction on the plumb bob is less. This fact fits in with many others that the geologists know and that have been summarized in what is called the theory of isostasy. This theory is far simpler than you would think from its hard-sounding name. It says, merely, that all mountains are made up of lighter-weight rocks than the average of the earth. They are lighter, even than the surface rocks of the ocean bottoms. In a sense the continents, especially the mountainous part of them, may be thought of as floating on the heavier rocks underneath, much as icebergs float in the sea."



## TO GIVE MEDICINE BY INJECTION

CERTAIN DRUGS have long been administered by injecting them directly into the veins, but it is only recently that this method has been advocated for a very large number of medicaments. In a letter to *THE DIGEST*, Dr. George S. Mikkelsen, resident surgeon of the University of Pennsylvania's Polyclinic Hospital, expresses his belief that it "will revolutionize the practise of medicine." The writer of an article in *The Evening Bulletin* (Philadelphia) asserts that the method has now developed to such an extent that nearly every known ailment may soon be treated in this manner. First used in two or three diseases and limited to four or five drugs, it now may be applied to 130 diseases in which 140 drugs may be given. We read:

"Considerable progress in intravenous therapy, as the treatment is known to physicians, has been made at the University of Pennsylvania graduate school in Polyclinic Hospital.

"Physicians who have watched development of the treatment during recent years declare it is gradually reaching a stage which will revolutionize the practise of medicine.

"Dr. W. Forrest Dutton, medical director of Penn's graduate school of medicine, is one of the pioneers in the development of this treatment.

"The impression should not be given," said Dr. Dutton, "that this is a new treatment, as I have been experimenting with intravenous therapy for the last twenty years. The progress which has been made along this line, however, has been remarkable and is not generally known. In view of its development, I believe, it will revolutionize the practise of medicine from a therapeutic standpoint.

"It is now known to be safe, efficient, accurate and speedy in obtaining results. Formerly the treatment was used in only two or three diseases and limited to four or five drugs. Now it may be applied in approximately 130 diseases. About 140 drugs are used. When injection is made in the vein with the needle the medicine reaches every portion of the body in less than sixty seconds. Furthermore, the medicine in the vial used does not come in contact with the air before being injected into the vein.

"The stomach is a veritable chemical laboratory. When you put a substance there you don't know what action the gastric or intestinal juices will have. By injecting the medicine into the veins you change conditions from the unknown to the known. This makes medicine a perfect science instead of an empirical practise. There is accuracy and definite results."

"Dr. Dutton cited some recent cases showing the speed with which results were obtained through the vein treatment as compared with giving medicine through the stomach. In cases of pneumonia medicine given through the vein brought results in one hour, while in the stomach the same medicine did not bring any result for from three to four hours. In heart disease the vein treatment brought results in 30 seconds, but no result was obtained from the stomach for 10 or 12 hours.

"The intravenous method should not be attempted by an un instructed physician," said Dr. Dutton. "The one using it should have a scientific understanding of medicine. He should be able to determine accurately the laboratory reports of blood elements. The only one hurt by the method is the quack.

"To get first-hand information regarding this treatment, I

experimented on myself when I had malaria. I obtained speedy and beneficial results. It attracted my attention, and I continued the use of it until convinced there was a bright future for this form of treatment.

"Much credit for the work being done in intravenous therapy," Dr. Dutton added, "is due to Dr. George Morris Piersol, chief of the medical department, and Dr. George H. Meeker, dean of the graduate school of medicine of the university, on account of the encouragement they have given."

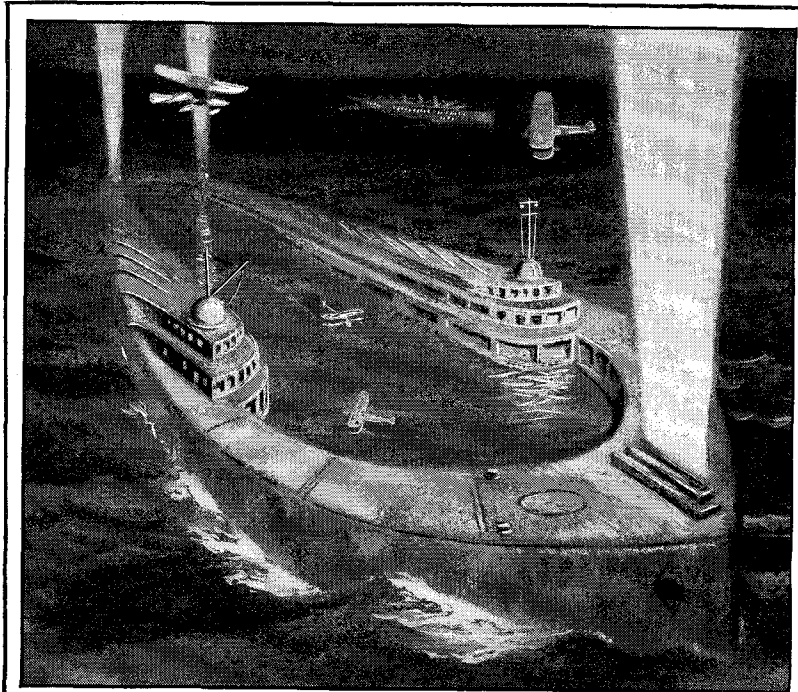
## FLOATING AIRPLANE STATIONS IN MID-OCEAN

THE CONSTRUCTION OF FLOATING ISLANDS in the Atlantic to serve as supply stations and points of anchorage for airplanes in the proposed air service between Brest and New York presents itself as a realiz-

able project with the recent completion of a design for the floating island by Mr. Defrasse, a French architect. Says the New York *Herald*, European edition (Paris):

"His plan, which has been approved by naval engineers and airplane experts, in a rough estimate would involve a cost of \$12,500,000, but it is believed that this amount might be considerably reduced once the work of construction is actually undertaken.

"The project of a floating island is not original with M. Defrasse. There have been American suggestions along the same lines, among them being that of Mr. M. B. Armstrong, an American engineer, which attracted considerable attention. M. Defrasse's plan, how-



A FLOATING ISLAND FOR OCEAN-GOING AIRPLANES

The French architect's design for a mid-ocean refuge and supply station for flyers.

ever, is based upon an entirely different principle.

"The number of floating islands indicated in M. Defrasse's program is four, but this number may be increased or reduced according to the need of the type of hydroairplane that will be engaged in the transatlantic service.

"Each island will be a boat-shaped structure of high-resistance ferro-cement. It will be supplied with caissons and ballast to insure equilibrium, and the motors of propulsion, which will be of the Diesel type, will give a velocity of five knots, sufficient to resist the action of wind and tides and provide for the displacement of the floating island if necessary.

"Internally the island will have the appearance of an enclosed channel, in which seaplanes and eventually boats may be anchored, the communication with the sea being toward the stern, which will be heavily strengthened against the encroachment of the sea itself. The channel will have a depth of from 30 to 35 feet and will measure about 1,000 feet in length and 300 in width. It will be so constructed with reference to the maximum height and length of ocean waves as to avoid the possibility of any pitching or displacement due to the action of the sea.

"In the 'bow' of the island the hangars will be constructed. Beacon lights will be located at both ends to indicate the location of the island at night. On one side of the island M. Defrasse's design provides for a hotel, wireless, meteorological and administration offices, while on the other side would be constructed the repair shops, tool shops, lodgings for personnel, etc. The fixt personnel of an island would call for some 150 employees, including machinists, laborers, telegraphers, domestics, managers, etc."

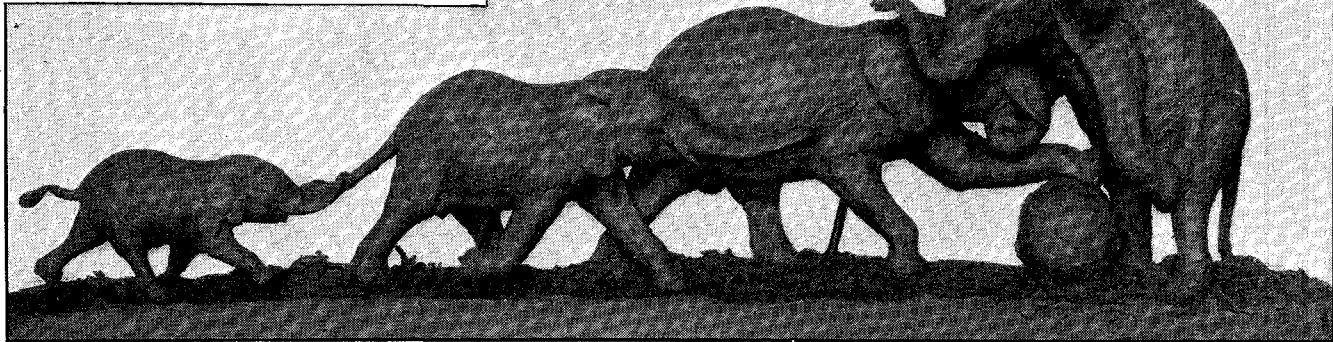


# LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

## "JUNGLE FOOTBALL"

An unfinished study by Carl Akeley depicting a game which he has often witnessed in the wilds of Africa.  
By courtesy of *The Mentor* (New York)



## WILD ANIMALS IN MODERN ART

**E**LEPHANTS PLAY FOOTBALL in the jungles of Africa, forming the ball out of earth taken from an ant-hill, and Mr. Carl Akeley, who has often watched the game, has made it the subject of a group in bronze. As an article in *The Mentor* reminds us, "Mr. Akeley's position is unique in the fields of science and art. He is a student, a hunter, an expert taxidermist who has revolutionized that art, and a sculptor of fame." Into his mountings of animals and into his bronzes he puts "knowledge gained from hardy adventure and grim experience." Says the writer:

"Young elephants skylarking, elephants charging in a mass, those in front with curled trunks and those behind with trunks straight out, still trying to get the wind—these groups are not romantic inventions but the finished notes of a naturalist who hunted for his own material at risk of life and limb, and then mastered an art for the sake of his science."

By way of pointing out the kind of fellow Akeley is, the writer relates:

"At the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 he and a friend, a doctor, looked at a piece of sculpture showing a man and a bear fighting to the death. Akeley, who was then working out his realistic method of taxidermy, disdained with the doctor the feelings of the man in the bear fight. Did he feel pain? Years later, Akeley fired at a leopard and wounded her. He shifted his position beside the 'tug' (a dry watercourse on an African desert). He had one cartridge left: while he tried to load, the leopard sprang. They grappled: Akeley got the beast beneath him and with his arms spread her scratching forelegs. He dug his knees into her diaphragm. One hand grasped her throat; the other she held in her jaws. As she chewed he heard the muscles of his arm rend, but he felt no pain, save at the base of the thumb. 'Well,' he thought, while he tried to tighten his hold, 'I know how that fellow felt in the bear fight. Now I know all about it, but it won't do any good, because I'm done for, and I can never tell the doctor.' Then he gripped tighter, inside the throat and outside, and when it seemed he could not hold out another fraction of a second the leopard relaxed. His boy came running up. The eighty-pound cat moved as if to revive, but the native found the knife he had thrown away in fright, and Akeley finished the beast."

Another article in *The Mentor* gives us glimpses of a whole group of artists—etchers, painters, sculptors—who share Mr. Akeley's interest in animals; for example, we are told of Van Muyden, of Friese, of Swan, of Kuhnert, and of Rivière—enthusiasts all:

"The Dutch etcher, E. van Muyden, handles his tools vigorously and with evident affection for animals. Their natures, their habits, and their individual characters are the object of keen study and appreciation. There is sharp satire in a group of monkeys that he depicts making ridiculous caricatures of a painter's work. A proof of his versatility is 'Two Lion Cubs,' a beautiful bronze which shows his ability in the plastic art as well as in the graphic."

"Richard Friese, most celebrated of modern German animal painters, became interested in the denizens of plain and jungle through hunting them in their native haunts. He puts on canvas truthful and convincing records of his observation of wild life."

"His 'Lion and Gazelle' is a masterpiece in composition and execution. 'Brigands of the Desert' is typical of the freedom of his interpretation and the vigor of his brush. His death in 1918 closed a long career devoted to the study and portrayal of creatures of the wild."

"Vigorous realism characterizes the work of Walter Kuhnert, 'the Frans Hals of animal portraiture.' He began as a painter of human portraits, but could not withstand his inclination to make likenesses of animals. Richard Friese was his master. Kuhnert first found his subjects by the roadside and in menageries and zoological gardens, and finally sought them farther afield in Africa and southern Asia, where he worked assiduously in forest and jungle."

"Kuhnert 'has got inside the very skin of African life and draws one insensibly within the charmed circle.' With fine fidelity to nature he shows the polar bear on Arctic floes, hairy tigers moving rhythmically along the snowy mountain lake, dancing flamingos at nightfall, a red fox on a moonlit hillside."

"Briton Rivière, long known as one of England's most prolific painters of popular themes, combines with classic knowledge a deep love of animals. He is never satisfied with anatomical excellence alone, he penetrates into the inner consciousness of dumb brutes. His lions are proud, spirited creatures; even his swine, in their enthusiastic grubbing, have an integrity of their own."

Another Englishman, John Swan, whose works are frequently exhibited at the Royal Academy in London, has "made a very exact study of animals in pictures, drawings, and statues." As the writer tells us,

"Mr. Swan heads a rebellion against a harmful tradition—that of making animals attitudinize and assume an air of exaggerated sentiment."

"In his portrayals, he seizes upon the main characteristics, and makes a few lines suffice. His anatomical structures are



flawless. He depicts with great skill the complexities of the animal body. The massive forms of the bones, the interlacing of the elastic muscles, the folds and creases of the skin are all understood and accounted for.

"Arthur Wardle, born and bred in London, has been no farther afoot in his researches than the zoological gardens of his native city, but he has observed animals morning, noon, and night, at mealtime and in the quiet hours of the afternoon siesta. His pictures show intuitive understanding of the thoughts and movements of wild beasts. Mr. Wardle has at his disposal the sure and rapid medium of pastel. The pastel chalks enable both drawing and painting to be done at one operation, and give simultaneously the color and tone required. The animal painter has to work at the fullest possible speed. His sitters will not obligingly pose for him. They are restless models, with sudden changes of attitude and unexpected movements. Mr. Wardle approaches his work with the inquiring spirit of the naturalist, coupled with the vision of the painter. His grasp of animal character is shown in 'Leopard on the Alert,' 'Rhodesian Lion,' 'Polar Bear,' 'The Puma,' 'Himalayan Tiger,' and many other well-studied pictures.

"Will Simmons, son of the veteran American artist, Edward Simmons, is a student of wild-animal life in many and varied phases. He works chiefly in etching, dry point, and water color. Whimsical humor is apparent in the drawing of two monkey friends with tails affectionately entwined, looking with wistful amaze toward a mammoth butterfly. There is fine interpretation in his plate, 'The Long Trail,' a study of North American bison, gazing mournfully upon a comrade's bleaching skull, and in 'Crossed Trails,' a beautifully composed study of a puma.

"Herbert Dicksee, English etcher, also comes of a well-known family of artists. He has spent nearly the whole of his career interpreting the minds and manners of creatures of the jungle. His output is as impressive in numbers as in subjective interest."

Charles R. Knight, the well-known American painter of animals, "made his first sketches when a child of five," we are told. To-day, as the account of him in *The Mentor* informs us,

"He is a sculptor as well as a painter. His studio near Central Park breathes a life of devotion to our four-footed brothers. On the walls are beautiful paintings, large and small, of birds and animals. 'Animals are a difficult study because one must deal with many types of psychology,' says Mr. Knight. 'No one painter understands all animals equally well. The true animal painter always comes at his work from the side of psychology. If you don't understand an animal's habit of mind, you can make all the anatomy right, but you will not truthfully represent his expressions, actions, poses.'

"For many years Mr. Knight has been associated with the work of the American Museum of Natural History, representing in their natural state animals of prehistoric times—dinosaurs, mastodons, saber-toothed tigers. He also finds time in his busy life to give lectures on animal painting to the students of the New York Art League. His recording of wild animals and their moods, whether in bronze or on canvas, are honest, vigorous interpretations, of impressiveness and beauty."

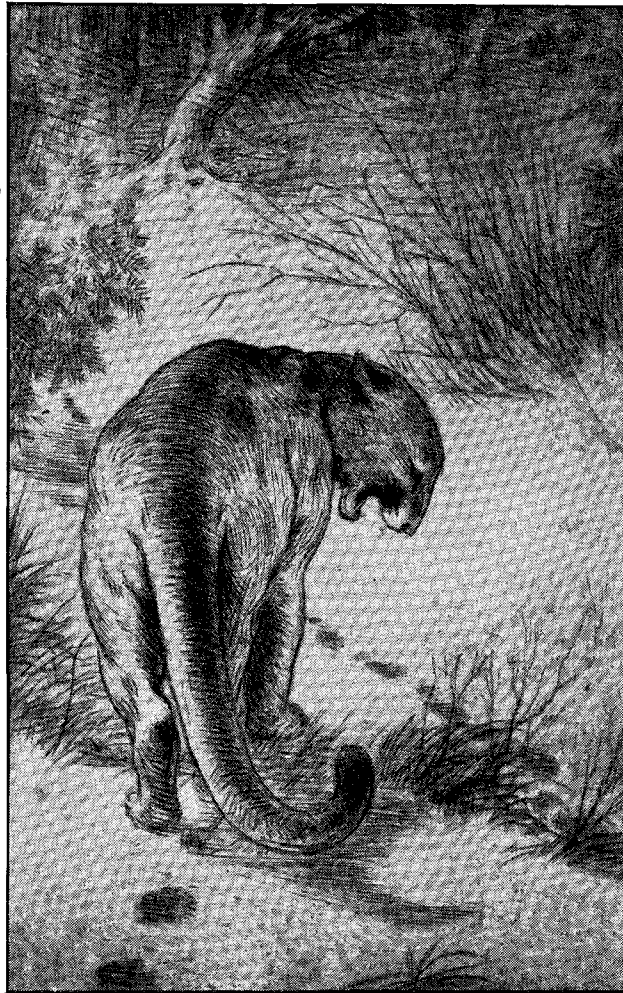
## WHY SPAIN DEPORTS UNAMUNO

A WHOLESAL PERSECUTION of the intellectuals is in progress in Spain, where, as we read, they are not only being removed from the universities but actually being expelled from the country. Especially startling has been the recent deportation of Don Miguel Unamuno, Dean of the University of Salamanca, and an American long resident in Spain tells us that had President Roosevelt deported President Charles W. Eliot, the affair could hardly have been more sensational. In Paris, the *Revue des Deux Mondes* devotes twenty-four pages to a study of Unamuno and his works, by André

Corthis, and the *Mercure de France* publishes an account of the present situation in Spain by Jean Cassou, who writes:

"The deportation of Miguel Unamuno has shocked the civilized world. Frenchmen are especially indignant. They remember his enthusiasm for France, the part he played during the war, and his violent campaigns against the 'troglo-dytes'—that is to say, against the belated tho powerful element given over to clericalism and pro-Germanism. His case brings to light the existence of two irreconcilable Spains—on the one hand a very active, very live, but very small group of intellectuals; on the other hand the enormous mass of the country, devoid of political conscience, incapable of reacting to the accidents of civil life, and always ready to be led by combinations of the demagogues and politicians or driven by military force.

"So it has come about that the public, weary of the parliamentarians, has let them succumb without a protest and hopefully accepted the pronouncement of General Primo de Rivera. Surely we may ask why this nation reposes the smallest confidence in a general staff who have always been noted for the scandalous ignorance and bigotry which the nation undertook to combat. At any rate this *coup d'état*, sanctioned by the King, has seemed to satisfy the people, or at least not to disturb them."



From an etching by Will Simmons; by courtesy of *The Mentor*, New York

"CURSES!"

The etcher's needle has traced on copper all but the very swear-words of the puma when encountering crossed trails.

Still, the case is not altogether hopeless, thinks Mr. Cassou, who tells us:

"Quite different is the mood of the intellectuals, who represent the living Spain, the true Spain, which, when it reawoke in 1898, resolved to make its contribution to European culture. This Spain, inspired largely by the incessant appeals of Miguel Unamuno, is to-day rightly proud of its poets, its novelists, its thinkers. Such a magazine as the *Revista de Occidente*, edited by Don Ortega y Gasset, ranks with the great European reviews. Despite two centuries of almost complete academicism, the Spanish intellectuals have regained the spirit that made the greatness and originality of classic Spain and have adapted it to modern formularies.

"All through that inner drama which has constituted his life and his career, Unamuno has sought to incarnate that spirit. His works, whose diversity is prodigious, mark divers aspects of that spirit.

"The principal reason alleged for the deportation of the Dean of the University of Salamanca is the irregularity of his courses. Now, his colleagues say that during his entire career they have never known him to skip a lecture, and on the very day of Don



Miguel's departure for exile he heard a Greek recitation. It was a touching occasion. All the professors, his friends and admirers, were there, and all the indignant students. Then he lectured before a university extension class, where he ended by saying, 'Never surrender your intelligence or your civil rights,' and he added that his condemnation was a mere incident in the life-and-death struggle of intellectual Spain."

Mr. Cassou so regards it, and he goes on to speak of other incidents and their meaning:

"We must not allow the personal importance of Miguel Unamuno to blind us to the fact that he is not the Directorate's only victim. There is a veritable persecution of the intellectuals. Judicial proceedings have been begun against numerous professors, against Fernando de los Rios, nephew of Giner de los Rios, one of the promoters of the modern spirit in the Spanish university, and against the brother of Ortega y Gasset, who was guilty of shouting, 'Long live freedom!' The group of savants led by the illustrious Menendez Pidal, upon whom the Sorbonne conferred the degree of doctor *honoris causa*, have been dispersed. Castro is in exile at Buenos Aires and Solalinde is in Paris. The Ateneo, the great center for the Madrid intellectuals, has been closed. We may well ask what is to become of the *Revista de Filologia*. The entire intellectual and scientific life of the country is in danger of being smothered."

"I CAN NOT SING THE OLD SONGS"—Because the radio, the phonograph, and the piano-player have taught the public to cease "caring for the words of songs" and to value "just the tunes," there will never be another Delaney Song Book, we are told. William Delaney, for thirty-four years a writer and collector of "popular American songs—the sentimental ballads of home and mother, the songs of the dying fireman and the brave policeman, the lyrical narratives of drunkard, convict and bum, the songs of Harlem and the Bowery, and of a New York now gone," is going out of business. As Walter B. Hayward announces in the *New York Times Magazine*, the "old shop, lighted by a single gas jet, will be closed" and the lurid covers of forgotten songs will come from the walls. Mr. Hayward continues:

"Unconsciously, Mr. Delaney has made a valuable contribution to American musical history. It was necessary while publishing the words of songs for him to obtain the sheet music from the original publishers, to whom he paid a small royalty. Thus he accumulated the music of perhaps 20,000 songs, for he has published the words of that number. Quite recently he sold to the Grosvenor Library of Buffalo a part of his stock of sheet music, about 15,000 songs, he estimates. This collection was procured by the Grosvenor Library through the efforts of its Chairman, Judge Louis B. Hart, Surrogate of Erie County, who has been hunting American songs for a good part of his life, and is well satisfied with his latest find.

"At present Mr. Delaney is negotiating with the library of Harvard College for the remainder of his sheet music, which duplicates in part the Grosvenor purchase. Harvard also wants copies of the Delaney dream book and his joke book, which reflects crude phases of American humor."

## THE TYRANNY OF THE CLASSIC

THROWING CLUBS INTO HORNETS' NESTS must have been the favorite boyhood sport of Dr. Clifford Smyth, we were told, or he would not now be attacking "the tyranny of the classic" and, as one of his critics asserts, telling Dickens, Thackeray and George Eliot to "move on" in favor of "Booth Tarkington, Edna Ferber and Fannie Hurst." According to the critic, "Dr. Smyth, writing editorially in *The Literary Digest International Book Review*, proves himself a

man of courage and conviction." For a passage in Dr. Smyth's editorial runs thus:

"It is, indeed, from this tyranny of the classic, this enforced dominance of a set of names and standards inherited from the past, that each generation in turn needs to be freed in order to bequeath unhampered its own full legacy of original achievement to the future. The problem is not an easy one to solve. It is not merely a matter of listening to our critical iconoclasts and weighing their judgments with the calmness and impartiality that they deserve. One must go further back than that to get at the root of the trouble; for it is in the schools that this classical dominance is most firmly entrenched, and it is there, in consequence, that freedom of choice in literary matters is given least consideration."

As Dr. Smyth believes, the "classic" creates its own hostility:

"As with heroes in fiction and real life, so it is very apt to be with books and literature generally. Label this or that poem, or novel, or drama 'classic,' and you will array against it a coldness, a secret hostility, that will keep it quite beyond the pale of human liking. Be the propensity praiseworthy or not, we prefer selecting our literary favorites as we do our friends in the flesh, and anything like compulsion in the one is as distasteful and futile as it is in the other. Forcing a book down one's throat on the plea that it is a 'classic' never creates a taste for the best in literature, any more than the dictation of arbitrary rules governing human intercourse insures the finest friendships. Unfortunately, the history of literature is strewn with examples of this mistaken zeal for the 'classics,' as each generation sees them—and the significant part of it is that each generation does see them differ-

ently. In a literature covering so short a historical period as our own, this fallibility of the critical judgment has been sufficiently in evidence to make one timorous of talking too confidently of who is and who is not an American Classic. Thirty or forty years ago one would have been quite safe in choosing Longfellow, Whittier, perhaps Emerson, from among the poets for that dangerous eminence. There was no hint then that Walt Whitman and Poe, 'the jingle man,' were even remotely worthy to wear the bays. And who would have dreamed of putting Herman Melville in the front rank of our writers of prose fiction! Yet, all these men were busied with the game of authorship at practically the same time, together interpreting the self-same age, altho each in his different way—and some were crowned for what they did, while the others were ignored. To-day, with the lapse of Victorianism and the change to a twentieth-century view of things, what a reversal has taken place in our critical estimate of these poets—such a 'derangement of epitaphs,' indeed, that one grows skeptical of anything even remotely suggesting the 'classic.' And it may be that this kind of skepticism is the



From an etching by Will Simmons. By courtesy of *The Mentor* (New York)

### "THE UNATTAINABLE"

Here Mr. Simmons shows his "whimsical humor" and his aptitude "as a student of wild animal life in many and varied phases."



surest incentive to the development of the richest possibilities in our national literature."

Dr. Smyth has "ventured forth" on "a great adventure," observes the New York *Evening World*, which predicts that he "will meet dragons in his path," and tells us:

"That classics are being produced every day no one will have the hardihood to deny. We can prove it by the publishers' blurbs. It is disclosed in the critics' columns. And having modern, up-to-the-minute 'classics,' the doctor can see no useful purpose to be served in clinging to Dickens when we have Tarkington, to Eliot with Edna Ferber hanging around. 'Dickens and his contemporaries,' he says, 'were well enough in their time'—but such times. 'Conditions which they describe no longer exist,' he says.

"But do the characters they portray still live? Has human nature changed? Is it true that the novels of Dickens have 'no vital relation to life'? Must we really wipe out everything that is Victorian and forget everything that is more than ten years old?

"Dr. Smyth will receive many and varied answers to these queries that may enliven his spring days and hasten the heat of summer. But praise for the man who starts something."

His "bright idea"—or at all events the idea as it involves freeing school children from "the tyranny of the classics"—seems to the Binghamton (N. Y.) *Press* hardly promising if Booth Tarkington, Miss Hurst, Miss Ferber and the moderns are to be substituted, and we are told:

"Well, as to that, if the poor kids would read anything worth while, new or old, it would ease the mental strain immensely for their elders. The late W. D. Howells, who probably has written as many books as most school children have ever read, once remarked that little good was ever got by reading a book under compulsion. It's a doctrine to which most people, except school-teachers and over-anxious parents can cheerfully subscribe. But, if it's a case of compulsion, children who have to go to school to learn about books are in hard luck, anyway. And they probably would dislike Tarkington as thoroughly as they dislike Dickens if the American were forced upon them."

While agreeing that compulsion yields poor results, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* remarks:

"The modern novel with its appeal to present ideas, with the impetus it gives the public by its wide popularity, no doubt instills a love of reading which is of value. But this year's best seller is forgotten next year, and another comes along to take its place in an endless cycle. It is interesting. It is diverting. It will not, however, stand rereading. It will not survive. Those that have stood the test are milestones in the history of civilization. They are never out of date, if they are truly great."

"The Tyranny of the Classic" appeared in *The Literary Digest International Book Review* for May. Now, in the June number of the same magazine, Dr. Smyth returns to the fray. Nothing daunted, he writes:

"What are these accepted literary classics of the past? What is the literary tradition to which each generation is supposed to

owe allegiance? There are those who would recognize as 'classics' whatever in literature has escaped the erasing finger of time—a wholesale acceptance that might well ruffle the spirits of our most intrepid and omnivorous readers. Others there are who would contest the supremacy of the most admired and revered names in the classical canon—as does Professor Phelps, who, in last month's *Scribner's* confesses to a feeling of boredom when he reads 'Don Quixote' or 'Tristram Shandy.' If the laurels of Cervantes are in danger at the hands of so high an authority, what will become of the rest of our literary gods! Not all of us, whether literary radicals or conservatives, will agree with this view of the great Spanish classic. To some the adventures of Sancho, the hallucinations of his master, continue to furnish a potpourri of humor, satire and pathos that for depth and subtlety is not to be matched elsewhere. To others it is—well, just boredom. But in its own day, and for several centuries thereafter, we have every reason to believe the masterpiece of Cervantes was regarded with universal, unqualified admiration. The fact that this is not quite true to-day argues that there is something in this great satire of the sixteenth century at variance with twentieth-century literary methods and ideals. And this same difference will be found in the case of other great and recognized classics of the past—especially those coming to us from so recent a period as the Victorian."

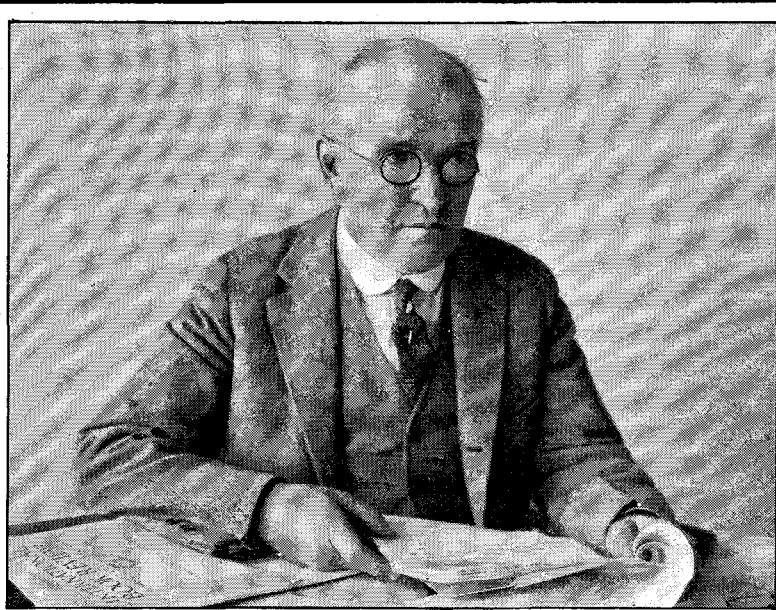
However, Dr. Smyth is far from asking us to forget the classics:

"To get a wider, clearer view of the world of art and letters in the midst of which we are living, it is well to have one's feet firmly planted on that substratum of thought and creative achievement vaguely called the Classic Past. A generation without this foundation to rest upon, while it may, on occasion, touch the nobler heights of eloquence and beauty, will inevitably squander much of its strength and enthusiasm in the pursuit of futilities. No one can deny this stabilizing value of the literary tradition coming to us

as an inviolable and supreme heritage. But there is such a thing as being weighed down, weakened, both individually and collectively, by the sheer magnitude of an inheritance; and it is this oppressive influence descending to us from a generous past that, if permitted to go unchecked, becomes a veritable 'tyranny of the classic.' Merely to rebuild the old is a mark of this enervating tyranny, a peculiarity belonging to every age of literary sterility. To build new and vaster structures on the old, however, is a very different matter. That is the process and the inspiration of the true Augustans, the emancipating sign of a vital, forward-looking literature, an exercise in intellectual freedom that is bound to advance the conquests of the creative mind in unexplored yet fertile regions.

"It is said that a certain wag recently made a typewritten copy of 'Ivanhoe,' disguising the names somewhat, and then sent the manuscript to the editor of a publishing house, who promptly rejected it on the ground that it was lacking in vital interest and too antiquated in form. Of course, the editor was wrong—that is, if we are to accept this bit of gossip as anything but apocryphal. There certainly is a most glorious story in 'Ivanhoe,' a story that carries the very quintessence of high romance and that fairly glows with splendid incident and unforgettable character. But it scarcely touches the mood of to-day."

In a recent issue little Helen Adam's book of verses was attributed by this department to the wrong publisher. It is a Putnam book.

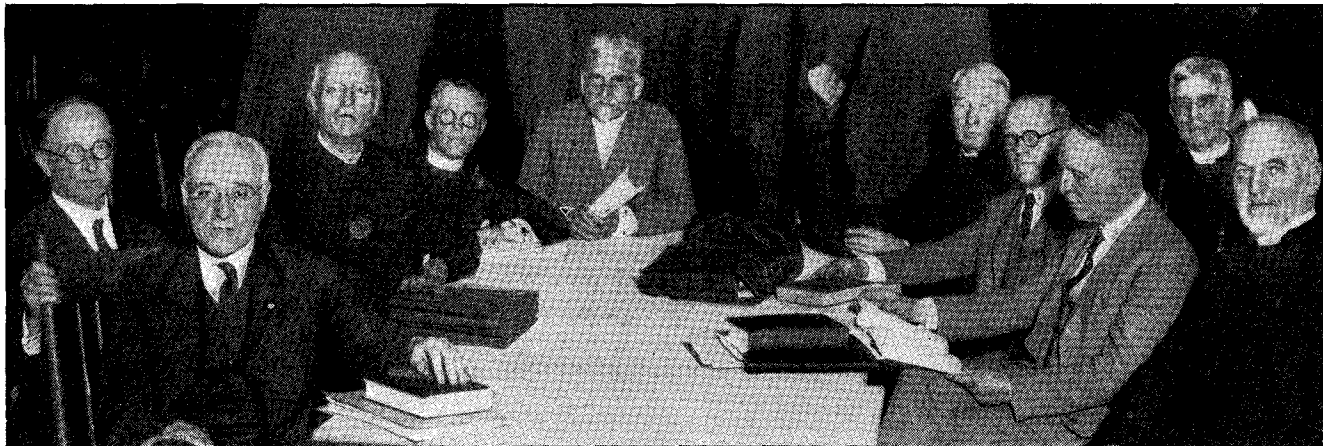


HE TELLS WHY PEOPLE ARE BORED BY THE CLASSIC

Dr. Clifford Smyth, despite "lions in his path," still advances upon the defenders of books that human nature has outgrown



# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



International Newsreel photograph

## THE JURY AND THE HERETIC

Bishop William Montgomery Brown, who is sitting third from the left, was found guilty on twenty-three counts, charging heresy, by a jury of eight of his peers. The venerable Bishop says that his change in views is the slow result of evolution.

## A BISHOP CONVICTED OF HERESY

THE LAST OF THE HERETICS—if he is the last—Bishop William Montgomery Brown, retired, of Arkansas, says that the heresy of which he was recently convicted by a jury of eight of his peers is the result of evolution. That is, from a minister as straight-laced in his views as any who can subscribe to literal interpretation of the creeds, he came to regard the miracles as myths and the story of Christ as but a survival of pagan superstition. Darwin, Spencer, Haeckel, Karl Marx and a study of astronomy convinced him that he "was all wrong." So he wrote "Communism and Christianity" to tell the truth as he saw it, he says, and "to make it possible for all to believe." It was on twenty-three counts made on statements in this book that he was convicted of the ecclesiastical crime of teaching doctrines contrary to those of his church. In other days he might have expiated his offense at the stake. But the slow progress of civilization—and of religion—we are reminded, have changed all that, and the worst that can be done to him now is to unfrock and depose him. Sentence will not be pronounced until October 14, pending an appeal, which may be taken to the House of Bishops, and, failing that body, to the Church itself, sitting in convention.

The case has attracted as much attention as the oil investigations in Washington. Newspaper correspondents representing papers from coast to coast were present at the hearings, and special telegraph wires were strung so that the proceedings might be reported promptly to the four corners of the country. The trial is the first of its kind since the conviction in 1906 of Dr. Algernon Sydney Crapsey, who was unfrocked for denying the Virgin Birth and cast out of his parish in Rochester, New York, and it is the first trial of a bishop for heresy in America. Fate, acting as playwright, conceived and executed a situation of many dramatic features. Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, in which Bishop Brown was tried and convicted, was the scene of his christening and confirmation, of his first communion and his ordination to the diaconate, of his first sermon and of his marriage. It may be now the scene of his expulsion from the church into which he was born and in which he had risen to its highest rank. He began the first day of his trial by taking communion with the bishops who were to try him, and at the opening of the hearing he recited with them the Apostles' Creed. It was

explained that he was still a member of the church and that he still respected its symbolism. With him sat Dr. Crapsey, who, before Bishop Brown's conviction, had styled himself, "the last of the heretics." Dr. Crapsey had received a telegraphic invitation from Bishop Brown to join him. Another spectator was Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York. Many others were there, too—ministers, theological professors and Communists.

Bishop Brown is a heretic at sixty-nine, and his years, we are told, bear hardly on him. At one time he was forced to rest because of a heart attack. Yet he was good-humored throughout the trial, even occasionally twitting his judges, and at the end proclaimed himself a happy man. He was defended by E. A. Bushnell, of Cleveland, and by Joseph W. Sharts, of Dayton, Ohio, well known for his defense of Eugene Debs for an unpatriotic speech at Canton, Ohio, and for his prosecution of the American Legion of Cincinnati, following a raid by legionnaires on Communist headquarters. Charles L. Dibble, of Grand Rapids, was church advocate, being assisted by John H. Smart, of Cleveland. Among the extracts in Bishop Brown's book on which the charge of heresy was brought are:

"The world's savior-god is knowledge. There is no other Christ on earth or in the heaven above it.

"Communism is the one comprehensive term which is a synonym at once of morality, religion and Christianity.

"It is the profound truth that Socialism is the natural enemy of religion. Through Socialism alone will the relations between men in society and their relations to nature become reasonable, orderly and completely intelligible."

The book also states that two distinct men named Jesus Christ appear in the New Testament, and the inference is made that both were human. Terming himself the "bishop-at-large of Bolsheviks and infidels," the Bishop quotes with apparent approval the words of Karl Marx that "religion is the opium of the people"—a phrase adopted by the Bolsheviks in Russia. Yet in his testimony before the ecclesiastical court Bishop Brown declared emphatically that he believes the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer and the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds "ten times more than I did in my orthodox days." But it is as symbols that he believes them, not as literal truths. The venerable church-builder—for Bishop Brown has built



forty-eight churches—recited a long story of how he changed his views. The change began before he was well aware that it had begun, and then he read Darwin, and found in him a “perfect revelation.” He went on from book to book, finally getting down to Haeckel, who was “dreadful.” Then astronomy, he says, “upset my orthodoxy altogether.” He had set his heart on getting to heaven, but he said to himself, he testified, “How could I go through space for millions of years at 240 below zero, even if I traveled at the rate of light, 186,000 miles a second, and get to heaven?” He sought advice, but the strongest answer was from a Bishop who reproved him for not knowing the

paganism, and statements purporting to show that recognized leaders in the church, from Origen, one of the earliest of the church fathers, down to Dean Inge, of St. Paul’s Cathedral, have insisted upon symbolic interpretation of supernaturalistic religious phenomena. But none of these statements helped the Bishop. The court holds that “the accused is guilty of holding and teaching publicly and advisedly doctrine contrary to that held by the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States in America in the manner and form as set forth in the presentment as to each of the specifications and charges.” The verdict was signed by Bishops John Gardner Murray, Maryland, president; Frederick Focke Reese, Georgia; Theodore D. Bratton, Mississippi; Benjamin Brewster, Maine; Wilbur F. Faber, Montana; Edward M. Parker, New Hampshire; John Newton McCormick, Michigan; and Herman Page, Washington.

“I still love my brethren,” said Bishop Brown afterward. “They are not to blame for what they believe. I might have done the same thing some years ago.”

The verdict is in, but the question, says the *New York World*, remains. “Why heresy trials at all—why question or condemn honest differences of opinion?” That, we are told, is the question all the churches are facing, “a question that will never be answered finally until the decision is against every needless exercise of authority over conscientious search for truth.” The Rev. John Howard Mellish is quoted in the *Brooklyn Eagle* as saying that the verdict has “only the value of a book review,” and Dr. William Norman Guthrie says that “the dear old man should have been allowed



THE SCENE OF BISHOP BROWN'S TRIUMPH AND DOWNFALL

In this church, Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, the Episcopal dignitary was christened, confirmed and ordained; preached his first sermon, and was married; and, finally, in his old age, convicted of heresy.

Einstein theory, which would teach him that he could go somewhere without going anywhere. Finally, as we quote him:

“I made an examination of everything under heaven by means of which I could remain in the Church. I reached a conclusion that the whole thing, our whole thought and belief about these things, would have to be reconstructed if we wanted to feel right about it. I wondered how I could remain in the Church and reject the existence of a personal God and of the whole system resting on two Adams. Then I did reach a conclusion.

“I then remembered that I had never preached about a miracle without making a parable out of it. Up to that time I had never noticed the—the—what Mr. Schroeder would call the psychology of it. Why can’t I make a parable of heaven (there is none) and bring it to earth? Why can’t I make a parable of hell (there is none, but I suppose the orthodox don’t know it yet) and bring it to earth? That’s what I did.

“Then I became a Socialist and that brought me into a new world. Marx brought me into a new world, as Darwin had done. Finally I wrote that book.”

Bishop Brown’s views are not new, and he charges that a questionnaire would disclose that they are held by the majority of the 125 Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His counsel endeavored to have a list of questions submitted to the bishops to show that, as a matter of fact, most of them do agree with Bishop Brown; but the court held that only Bishop Brown was on trial and that the evidence sought would be irrelevant. But Attorney Sharts did succeed, we are told, in getting into the record what he had expected the witnesses to testify to, a modernist interpretation of Christianity. He succeeded, too, in getting introduced an identification of Christianity with

to go his own way.” The effect on Church sentiment, declares *The Eagle*, is “to create a revulsion against even reasonable fundamentalism. Clubs are not trumps in any Christian denomination of the twentieth century.”

But for others Bishop Brown has gone too far in his wanderings from the fold. If his thoughts should be adopted, declares the *Des Moines Capital*, “there would be an end to the Christian religion throughout the world and thus ultimately there would be an end to civilization.” He is too radical even for the Modernists to give him countenance, asserts the *Utica Press*. The Modernists “maintain that some aspects of the life of Christ are symbolical in character, but the aged Bishop goes so far as to deny anything divine pertaining to Him, *in toto*.” Expressing similar views as to the differences between the Modernists and Bishop Brown, the *Indianapolis News* goes on:

“Here, then, is no controversy between fundamentalism and modernism—the issue between those holding the doctrine of Scriptural inerrancy and those not holding it, no division over the question of the truth or falsity of evolution. It would be a safe bet—to use an ungodly word in connection with an ecclesiastical matter—to say that all the bishops trying Bishop Brown are, if not evolutionists, at least of the opinion that a man may be an evolutionist without ceasing to be a Christian. There was, to be sure, an effort on the part of the accused Bishop and his counsel to make it appear that these subjects were involved, and to show that a man who did not believe in the six-day creation was as far out of the way as was Bishop Brown. But that was, and is, absurd. It is impossible to see how the court could have reached any other conclusion.”

## THE OLIVE BRANCH FOR FOSDICK

SITTING as "the court of the Lord Jesus Christ, the highest court in the world," the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States tries to settle the Fosdick case by inviting the eminent Baptist preacher to join the Presbyterian ranks. If he can not do this, says the decision, "he ought not to continue to occupy a Presbyterian pulpit." William Jennings Bryan, who was Vice-Moderator of the Assembly, calls this a victory for the Fundamentalists, and says, "We have won on every point." On the other hand, we hear protests that the question is merely evaded, or postponed, not settled. "To leave the question this way," said Dr. Mark Matthews, of Seattle, also listed as a Fundamentalist, "will settle nothing. If the ruling had said that all relations between Dr. Fosdick and the Church should cease until Dr. Fosdick comes into the Church, I should ask for nothing more." Some editors comment rather frankly that the inviting circle drawn for Dr. Fosdick is merely a snare, since it would place the famous preacher under Presbyterian discipline. However this may be, the issue, as far as it was met, left no outward ecclesiastical bruises, and the annual meeting of the Presbyterians at Grand Rapids passed off with due decorum and dignity.

The name of Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Baptist preacher in the First Presbyterian Church of New York, has been mentioned in the public prints more often than that of any other man occupied in the ministry. After publication of his famous sermon, "Shall the Fundamentalists Win?" in which, as told in these pages, November 18, 1922, he makes a plea for those who hold that the Virgin Birth is not a historic fact, and charges that the Fundamentalists insist that the Liberals must go, the Philadelphia Presbytery charged that Dr. Fosdick was not conforming to the cardinal doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, and the General Assembly of 1923 was petitioned to compel him to conform or resign. The General Assembly compromised by referring the matter back to the New York Presbytery for investigation, and by this body Dr. Fosdick was cleared of all charges by a vote of 111 to 28. The report of the New York Presbytery was referred to the Judicial Commission of the Assembly, and the commission handed down the decision in which the General Assembly concurred by a vote of 504 to 311. At the time Dr. Fosdick was in Scotland, where, during the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, he had been invited to preach in St. George's, a famous Presbyterian Church in Edinburgh. The decision recites that an anomalous situation exists, and proceeds:

"In saying so we do not mean that the First Presbyterian Church of New York must of necessity be deprived of the services of Dr. Fosdick, which they so much desire. We do think, however, that if he desires to occupy a Presbyterian pulpit for an extended time he should enter our denomination through the regular method and become subject to the jurisdiction and authority of the Church. If this is done, much of the cause of irritation would be removed. If he can accept the doctrinal standards of our Church, as contained in the confession of faith, there should be no difficulty in receiving him. If he can not, he ought not to continue to occupy a Presbyterian pulpit.

"We therefore recommend that the Presbytery of New York be instructed, through its committee or through the session of the First Presbyterian Church, to take up with Dr. Fosdick

this question to the end that he may determine whether it is his pleasure to enter the Presbyterian Church and thus be in a regular relationship with the First Presbyterian Church of New York as one of its pastors."

The decision was as pleasing to Dr. William Pierson Merrill, pastor of Brick Church, New York, a Liberal, as it was to Mr. Bryan. It is one, said Dr. Merrill, as he is quoted in press dispatches, "with which all should be reasonably satisfied, and it is particularly pleasing to friends of Dr. Fosdick that the invitation to enter the Presbyterian ministry is so cordial and courteous." A similar statement issued from Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, pastor of Madison Avenue Church, another Liberal.

It should be borne in mind that Dr. Merrill was dropt from the Foreign Missions Board after twelve years' service, on the ground that he is a Modernist. With the election of Dr. Clarence E. Macartney, of Philadelphia, a Fundamentalist leader generally accredited with great power, the Assembly was dominated by the Fundamentalists, and it was therefore the more satisfying to Dr. Fosdick's friends that the decision in his case was temperate.

The Fosdick case is one in which the entire country has been interested. Noting this, the Brooklyn Times observes that the controversy "is as old as Christianity itself. It is the question of the supremacy of authority over liberty, of dogma over reason, of ancient creeds over the progressive workings of the human mind." In similar vein the New York World protests that the decision is "a brittle, word-dodging formula," and, remarking that the Assembly finds Dr. Fosdick a bit hazy "on such points as his belief that the Bible is from first to last the direct inspired word of God, never symbolical, always literal," declares of the decision: "It does not ask him what he thinks of poverty and crime and slums and life and war and peace and misery and social prostitution. . . . The old formalism ruled the spirit of this meeting." Dr. Fosdick will hardly lend himself to the "evasion," thinks the

Chicago Evening Post, which characterizes the decision as a declaration for the "closed shop in religion." Men, we are told, "will ask, and with reason, how much better will be the Gospel preached by Dr. Fosdick if he be labeled Presbyterian rather than Baptist."

But it is apparent to the Brooklyn Eagle that "the dignity of a great denomination is preserved and sensation lovers are disappointed." Also it is apparent to this paper that the dignity of the Church is more important to Presbyterians of all factions than any factional triumph. "And we all have to concede, devotionalists and non-devotionalists, that dignity is a vastly significant factor in creating or retaining for any religious denomination a powerful influence in American communities." But it ought to be understood that it is not Dr. Fosdick, but the Presbyterian Church in which he has been preaching, that stands to gain or lose by the course which he may take, says the New York Times. As for Dr. Fosdick:

"A preacher of his vitality and appeal does not require any particular edifice. He could preach in a theater or a car-barn and get his audience. But the Church needs such a man as he is, and it is gratifying to note that the General Assembly by its vote evinced a strong desire not to thwart or hinder a preacher of his unusual power and success, but to strain a point, if necessary, to retain in its own service such uncommon gifts and influence as he possesses."



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

## A FOE OF MODERNISM

Dr. Clarence E. Macartney, Fundamentalist Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which invites Dr. Fosdick, a Baptist Liberal, to become a Presbyterian.



## END OF THE AMUSEMENT BAN

GOING BACK TO THE SIMPLE RULES of Wesley, Paul and Christ, the Methodist Episcopal General Conference has lifted the historic ban against certain forms of amusement, and, instead, counsels its members against all amusements "which can not be used in the name of the Lord Jesus"—a phrase which came from the lips of John Wesley himself. Thus it is left to the individual conscience to decide what diversions a Methodist may enjoy and at the same time feel himself not derelict in his religious duties. There was no debate on the question. The action had been recommended by the Board of Bishops, and a favorable report was adopted by the standing committee on the state of the church by a vote of 69 to 30. A minority report, forbidding theater attendance on Sundays and specifying dancing and immoral theater performances as tabu, was tabled by 460 votes to 285. In presenting this report, W. M. Short, of Fort Worth, Texas, said that the majority report would bring a man up on charges if he "indulges in sinful temper or words" when a tire goes flat on his car, but will permit him to indulge in dances to the limit. "The majority report," he went on, "will lift the ban on dances and theaters. If you adopt the majority report it will serve notice that the Methodist Church has retreated from its advanced position in the fight against social evils."

But the change in discipline, said Dr. George Elliott of Detroit, is not a retreat; it is an advance. "Preachers will now stand in their pulpits not with a policeman's club, but with the shepherd's crook in their hands. They will go along on a new program for the saving of souls." He insists that:

"We are going from Mt. Sinai to the place where the Sermon on the Mount was preached; we are going from the law to the Gospel. We are applying the Scriptural principle. 'In the name of the Lord Jesus' will cover all. It will raise a sufficient barrier against prize-fighting, bull-fighting and cock-fighting and other amusements that are bad. What we need in this amusement question is more religion."

"We are troubled with an immense amount of social wickedness in this country. Dancing is indecent: it has ceased to be esthetic and has become acrobatic and athletic. The theaters are full of vile things that make a sex appeal. I say that the man who does not go anywhere that he can not take the Lord Jesus can be trusted in any place. We appeal to the conscience and cover the ground necessary in the 'special advices.'"

Before this action, "indulgence in dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theaters, horse-races, circuses, dancing-parties, patronizing dancing-schools or taking such amusements as are obviously misleading or of questionable moral tendency" were specifically cataloged in the Discipline as offenses against church law for which a member could be expelled. Now "cases of neglect of duties of any kind, imprudent conduct, indulging in sinful tempers or words, taking such diversions as can not be used in the name of the Lord Jesus, or disobedience to the order and discipline of the church" defines the disciplinary law, and the special advice in paragraph sixty-nine of the Discipline is altered and strengthened to read:

"Improper amusements and excessive indulgence in innocent

amusements are serious barriers to the beginning of religious life and fruitful causes of spiritual decline. Some amusements in common use are positively demoralizing and furnish the first easy steps to the total loss of character. We therefore look with deep concern on the great increase of amusements and on the general prevalence of harmful amusements, and lift up a solemn note of warning and entreaty, particularly against attendance upon immoral, questionable and misleading theatrical or motion-picture performances; against dancing, and against such games of chance as are frequently associated with gambling; all of which have been found to be antagonistic to vital piety, promotive of worldliness, and especially pernicious to youth. We affectionately admonish all our people to make their amusements the subject of careful thought and frequent prayer, to study the

subject of amusements in the light of their tendencies, and to be scrupulously careful in this matter to set no injurious example. We adjure them to remember that often the question for a Christian must be, not whether a certain course of action is positively immoral, but whether it will dull the spiritual life and be an unwise example."

To an outsider, says the *Detroit Free Press*, "it does not seem that the disciplinary control of the denomination over its members has been weakened by the change that has been made, but that on the contrary it may have been strengthened." The Methodist Church will be taken out of the class of "prejudiced juries," thinks the *Brooklyn Times*, declaring that the denomination "has now regained its freedom of thought and decision, and those recreation activities that will in the future earn its approval will properly serve as a guide to those whose business or inclination induces them to cater to man's thoughts in the lighter vein, while their high principles restrain them from pandering to the lower passions." The change from law to conscience is wholesome, agrees the *Hartford Times*, averring that

"when the conduct of church members is not governed by their consciences, it is not likely to be governed by church rules. A 'shepherd's crook' is indeed a better weapon for a minister than a 'policeman's club.'"

Liberty, not license, is the result, and, among others, the *Raleigh News and Observer* is careful to note that it is a mistake to suppose that the ban has been removed from "unworthy worldly amusements." As the *Raleigh* paper puts it:

"The only thing done is to go back to the Wesley rule and to give to the individual the right to interpret the inhibition against what is unfit or unworthy. In fact, the very resolution reverting to individual determination 'solemnly warns' members of that church against attendance upon 'immoral, questionable and misleading theatrical and motion-picture performances.' The going back to the old Wesleyan rule is to permit discrimination instead of sweeping prohibition. There is recognition that the theater and the moving-picture are not *per se* bad, and there is appreciation of the place both may hold in the education and entertainment and amusement of the people. The spirit of the conference, and the liberal attitude, ought and will cause thoughtful Christian people to make proper discrimination, and to refrain from patronizing immoral and indecent performances, while giving approval to the stage when holding up clean entertainment and amusement."

"The appeal to individual judgment, with warning against the unworthy, will, it is believed, be an improvement over wholesale prohibition of amusements."

## IN THE NAME OF JESUS CHRIST

BY CLAUDIA CRANSTON

In the name of Jesus Christ—  
To whom the sea is as a drop of water,  
And a fleck of dust the land;  
To whom the pinions of an eagle are a fan,  
And the shadow of a mountain as the  
shadow of his hand.

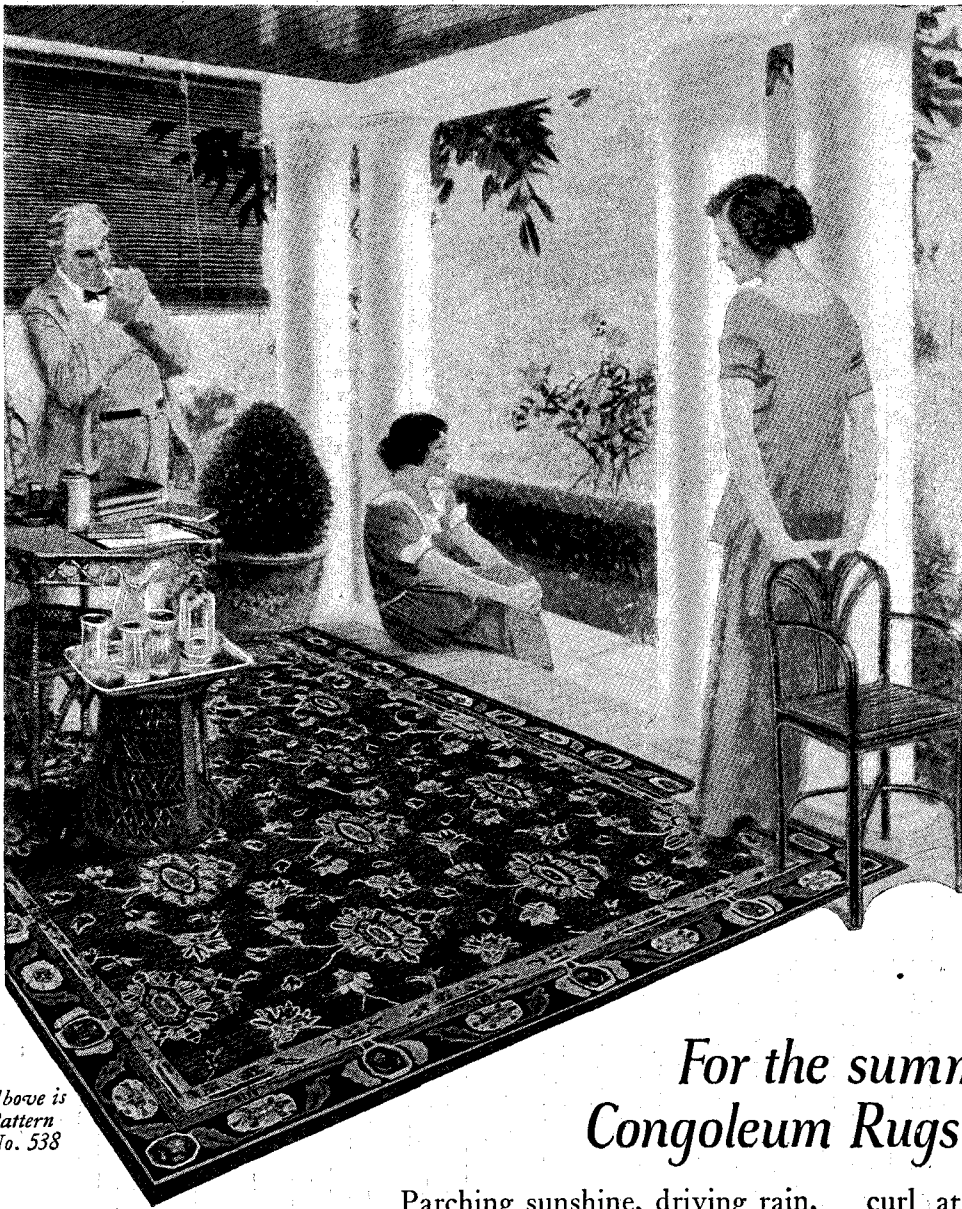
I asked for wings in the morning;  
Plumed they were, like an eagle for a  
great ascent;  
I asked for wings at night,  
And they were folded like a flag when the  
wind is spent.

I asked in the morning for power,  
And it crashed like the tide of the sea over  
the reverberant floor;  
In the evening I asked for peace,  
And it rested like the shadow of a moun-  
tain upon a quiet shore.

For I asked in the name of Jesus Christ,  
To whom the sheaves of shining stars  
Are but a harvest ripe for reaping;  
To whom the four winds of Heaven  
Are but a lullaby for sleeping.

—The Atlantic Monthly (Boston).





Above is  
Pattern  
No. 538



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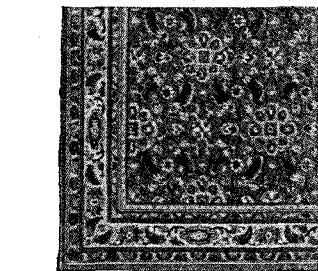
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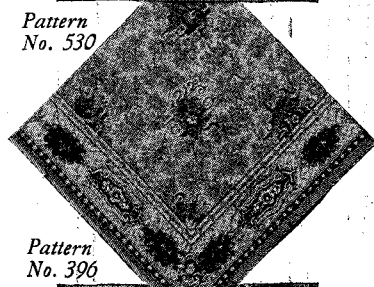
*Owing to freight rates, prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.*

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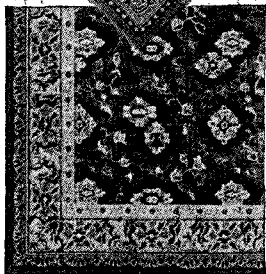
Philadelphia New York Boston Chicago San Francisco  
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Pattern  
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Pattern No. 516

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ART-RUGS



# CURRENT • POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

ELEVEN years old and a poet, Nathalia Crane "derives from high ancestry on both sides," her publishers inform us. On her father's side she is descended from John and Priscilla Alden, on her mother's from the Spanish Abarbanel. Among her distant relatives was Stephen Crane. Another is Dr. Frank Crane. From her book of verses, "The Janitor's Boy and Other Poems" (Seltzer) we select two noble effusions:

## THE FLATHOUSE ROOF

BY NATHALIA CRANE

I linger on the flathouse roof, the moonlight is divine.  
But my heart is all a-flutter like the washing on the line.

I long to be a heroine, I long to be serene,  
But my feet, they dance in answer to a distant tambourine.

And, oh! the dreams of ecstasy. Oh! Babylon and Troy.

I've a hero in the basement, he's the janitor's red-haired boy.

There's the music of his mallet and the jiggling of his saw;  
I wonder what he's making on that lovely cellar floor?

He loves me, for he said it when we met upon the stair,  
And that is why I'm on the roof to get a breath of air.

He said it! Oh! he said it! And the only thing I said  
Was, "Roger Jones, I like you, for your hair is very red."

We parted when intruders came a-tramping through the hall;  
He's got my pocket handkerchief and I have got his ball.

And so it is I'm on the roof. Oh! Babylon and Troy!  
I'm very sure that I'm in love with someone else's boy.

Alone, upon the starry heights, I'm dancing on a green,  
To the jingling and the jangling of a distant tambourine.

To the stamping of a hammer and the jiggling of a saw,  
And the secret sort of feeling I'm in love forever more.

Do you think it's any wonder, with the moonlight so divine,  
That my heart is all a-flutter, like the washing on the line?

## THE VACANT LOT

BY NATHALIA CRANE

They're going to build a flathouse on the lot next door to me:  
And Roger Jones, the janitor's boy, is mad as he can be.

That lot was like a tropic isle, with weeds and rubbish fair,  
The rusty cans and coffee pots, that looked like Roger's hair.

'Twas oft we strolled among the weeds, we were in love, you see.  
And Roger Jones was going to build a bungalow for me.

We used to rest upon a rock just where the weeds were tall;  
We were engaged, I think, until the builders spoiled it all.

But now they've ruined Roger's plans, they've dug up all the lot;  
With all the brick and mortar round, you'd never know the spot.

They came with carts and horses; tore our wilderness apart;  
No wonder Roger Jones was wild; it nearly broke my heart.

We could have done some wondrous things if time were not so slow;  
The weeds, they might have grown to trees, fit for a bungalow.

With rusty cans and broken glass, we'd planned a home so nice;  
But they dumped their brick and mortar in our little paradise.

They dumped their brick and mortar 'mid the smoky lakes of lime,  
Yet we won't forget, 'twas Eden—Eden, once upon a time.

Eden, where we dreamed supremely—rusty can and coffee pot;  
Eden, with the weeds and rubbish, in a vacant city lot.

And now, we're simply waiting, oh, that janitor's boy and me,  
Until the janitor's boy grows up and finds himself quite free.

To just discover areas where builders never go.  
Where we may live forever in a little bungalow.

ON learning that "it is intended to harness the Falls of Clyde" a poet sends to *The Scotsman* (Edinburgh) the following remonstrance:

## THE WHITE HORSES

BY WILL H. OGILVIE

"Green boughs were your gables  
And blue sky your roof,  
The deep glen your stables  
That rang to your hoof.  
Ye bent to no master  
Save lift of your tide  
As it rocked slow or faster,  
White Horses of Clyde!

"Unhampered of traces,  
Bare, bitless, and free,  
You leapt the steep places  
And raced to the sea.  
Your reckless abandon  
Charmed lover and maid,  
But no one laid hand on  
Your crests as ye played!

"Through birch boughs and boulders  
Your joy was to glide  
With the sun on your shoulders,  
White Horses of Clyde!  
The starry night crowned you,  
The moon lit your manes:  
No mortal hand bound you  
With bridle or reins.

"Now man with his forces  
Your strength is to steal,  
To lash you, White Horses,  
'Neath turbine and wheel;  
To bit you, to rein you,  
To harness and bind;  
To curb you and chain you,  
O, free as the wind!

"Nay; every glad lover,  
And every sweet maid,  
Whose fond heart found cover  
Within your green glade,  
Shall stand forth—massed forces—  
And thunder 'Let be!  
Uncurbed our White Horses  
Shall sweep to the sea!'"

To *Scribner's* we are indebted for—

## SANCTUARY

BY AMELIA JOSEPHINE BURR

Where is the quietness that used to be  
The very air of Oxford? Every street  
Is now a vein where clamorously beat  
The vehement pulses of modernity.  
And through the tumult motorcycles rage,  
Bacilli of a fever-stricken age.

The noise and dust affront with flouts obscene  
The immemorial walls—but many a gate  
Stands open to a sanctuary green,  
Of peace and beauty still inviolate.  
Enter, and leave all sordid care behind;  
Tranquillity shall bathe your reverent mind.

There is in Florence an old pharmacy  
Where centuries of essences distilled  
By patient pious hands have gradually  
The very stones with subtle fragrance filled.  
So sweet with ancient good is everything,  
We breathe the soul of healing, entering.

So centuries of concentrated thought  
And consecrated labor, gathered here,  
Have passed into the very earth and wrought  
A richly meditative atmosphere.  
The shadow of these trees at once is balm  
And stimulant. Here reigns a fruitful calm.

Therefore let each whose dazed and dusty heart  
This sanctuary's cleansing cool enjoys  
Be of its quiet harmony a part;  
The mind has other playgrounds for its toys.  
So shall the student's blessing here abound,  
And all who enter feel it holy ground.

*The New Statesman* (London) brings us a rimed story—

## DREAM-GHOST

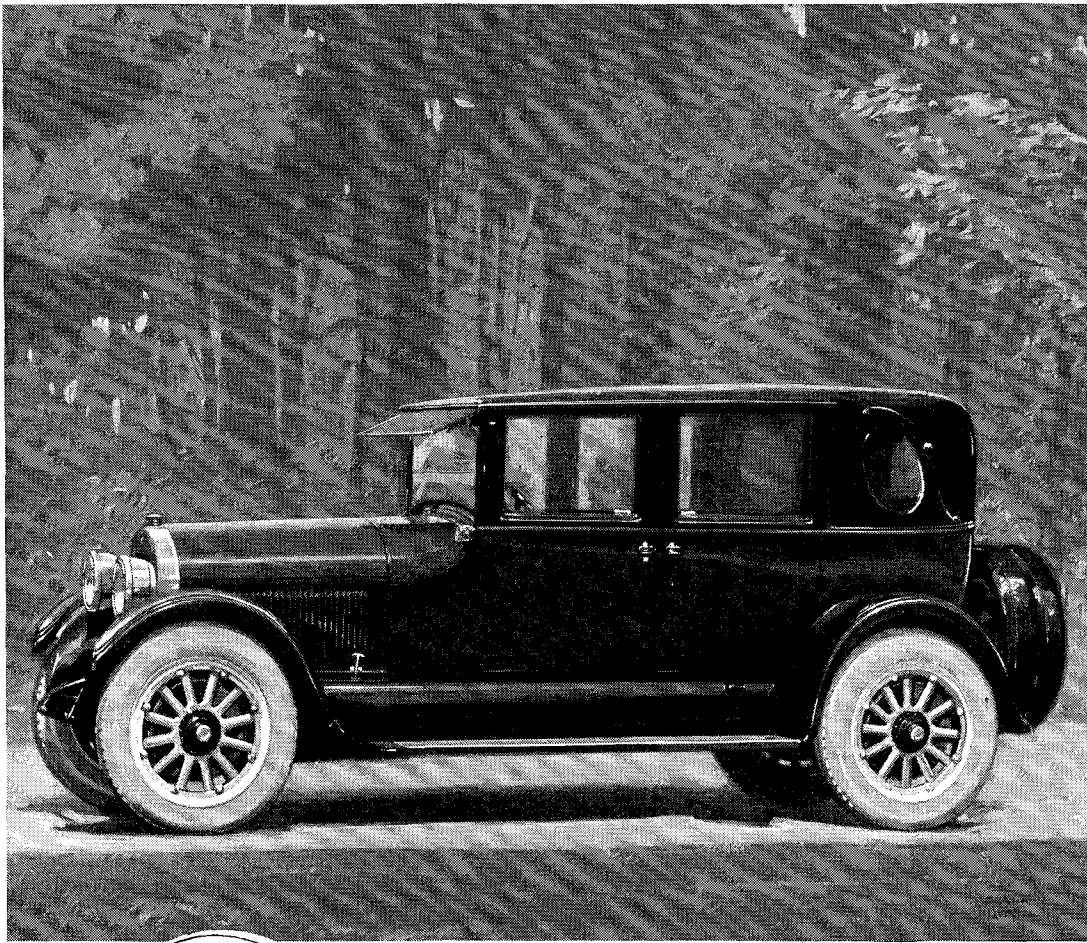
BY H. H. ABBOTT

Hark! A creaking tread  
Across the ceiling overhead.  
I hold my quickened breath,  
And keep myself as still as death.  
The wall-clock loudly ticks,  
The bedroom handle clicks.  
Slowly, from stair to stair, the stealthy stride.  
Carry me, helpless limbs; where shall I hide?  
No, no! You cannot move; stand taut.  
Erect, and stiffen; throttle thought.  
Now—now—it's at the open door;  
Now . . . A figure, eyes upon the floor.  
Sable-silvered, hunched and arms athwart.  
In flowing robe of red, as lost in thought,  
Glides slowly past, and leaves me rooted there.

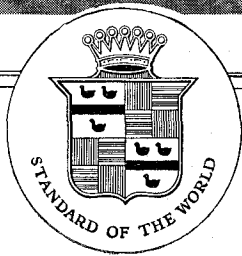
You say you don't believe it; stand with me.  
Listen and watch the open door; you'll see.  
"I dare do all that may become a man."  
Hush! What was that? A creaking tread  
Across the ceiling overhead.  
I take my riding whip  
Within my steeled grip;  
We hold our quickened breath,  
And keep ourselves as still as death.  
The wall-clock loudly ticks,  
The bedroom handle clicks.  
Slowly, from stair to stair, the stealthy glide.  
Carry us, helpless limbs; where shall we hide?  
No, no; you cannot move; stand taut.  
Erect, and stiffen; throttle thought.  
Now—now—it reaches now the open door.  
Now . . . waken, waken your limbs and will,  
Will that you strike it, will and kill.  
Smash goes the whip; I strike the air.  
Recover, strike again, strike there and there.  
But still the figure, hunched, with arms athwart,  
Passes in gown of red, as lost in thought,  
And you stand still; now what say you?  
"You do it wrong, being so majestic,  
To offer it the show of violence."

Breath comes; limbs relax: I wake to sense.





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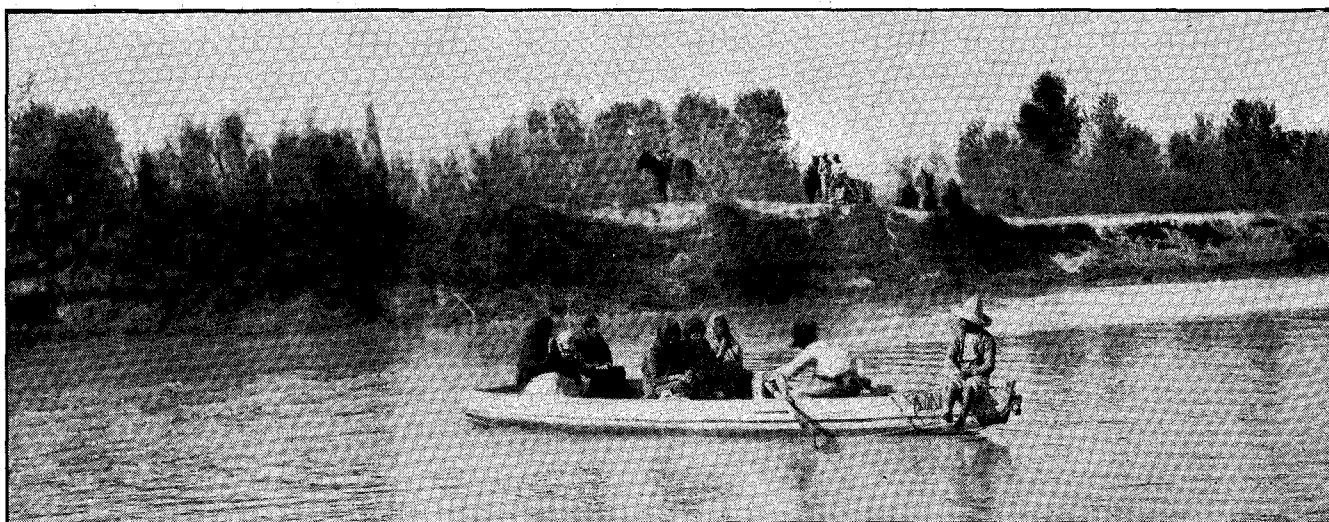
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C A D I L L A C

V-63



# PERSONAL • GLIMPSES



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A BOAT IS ALL THE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED BY AN "ALIEN BOOTLEGGER" ON THE RIO GRANDE

An immigration guard was killed not far from here while trying to stop a Mexican who was conveying a party of immigrants over the border. The Mexican boundary is even more popular than the Canadian with the "bootleggers" who deal in aliens.

## "BOOTLEGGING" ALIENS INTO THE UNITED STATES

**T**WO DOZEN ASSORTED JAPANESE, rain-soaked, half-starved and miserable, were discovered one stormy morning not long since on a barren island off the Florida coast. The boatman who was paid to smuggle them in had been unable to land them on the mainland in the darkness, so he took their money and left them to their fate. The United States Government kindly supplied them with food, paid their fares across the continent and sent them back to Japan. The incident received only brief notice in the newspapers, and the hundreds of other boatloads of immigrants safely smuggled in receive practically no notice at all. But we are approaching the time, a number of observers tell us, when we shall have to take a good deal of notice of the "bootlegging" of illegal foreigners into this country. Bribery, extortion, even murder, are already accompaniments of the traffic. Our new immigration law, which greatly reduces the legal importation of aliens, puts a higher premium on "the alien bootlegger." Booze bootleggers along the Canadian border, where competition has cut down the profits, are said to be going into the business of smuggling in illegal aliens, at anywhere from \$100 to \$1,000 per head. Even last year, under less stringent immigration laws, 100,000 unacceptable aliens, according to reports of the Department of Labor, were "bootlegged" into this country. They are harder to keep out than whisky, and the officers who guard our borders against them are facing even greater handicaps and perils than are the Federal officials assigned to enforce the Prohibition laws. Two recent clashes, in which guards lost their lives and the aliens and their "bootleggers" won, are thus described by Samuel Taylor Moore in *The Independent*:

A wan moon played hide and seek in a battalion of serried clouds over the lonely border desert. Its occasional gleam reflected palely on the trickle that is marked on geographic maps as the Rio Grande. It sent the shadows in the mesquite wavering. Immigration Guard Charles Gardiner riding alertly along the section he was assigned to patrol suddenly reined in his horse. His eyes strained to pierce the tricky darkness. He dismounted and drew his pistol.

From the shadows emerged a Mexican on horseback. He surveyed the American side intently, expertly. At his signal a trio of men not Mexicans advanced. The caps and shawls marked them of a European race. Midstream he paused and demanded more money. Hagglings ensued, threats to surrender to the

immigration authorities, an exchange of curses in native tongues, and finally the reluctant payment of the amount demanded.

As the party neared the American shore the voice of Immigration Guard Gardiner commanded a halt. The Mexican threw up his arms in token of surrender. Then the moon dodged behind a cloud. The immigration officer splashed into the stream to disarm his prisoners. As he neared them a streak of red flame spat from the darkness. A minute later the treacherous assassin and his contraband aliens were lost beyond pursuit in the sagebrush. The body of Charles Gardiner was found in a small eddy of the Rio Grande a day later.

A few nights before at the other end of the border an immigration guard received word that a party of aliens were being smuggled from Mexico by automobile. He telephoned to a brother officer watching the main highway at a point some miles inland. The automobile-load of forbidden aliens came roaring along the macadam at maximum speed. The immigration officer stepped into the center of the road with his arms spread to command a halt. Instead of halting, the driver aimed his machine at the guard. A party of tourists from Tia Juana came upon the mangled body of the officer, lifeless in the highway.

Thus the red stain of murder marks the trail of the new smuggler, who has been dubbed "the alien bootlegger."

One hundred thousand aliens in excess of the quotas allowed by law were smuggled into the United States last year, declares Secretary of Labor James J. Davis. For every five immigrants that entered this country legally, points out Mr. Davis, one gained entrance in defiance of the code of his intended adopted country, his first act of residence a violation of law. Also:

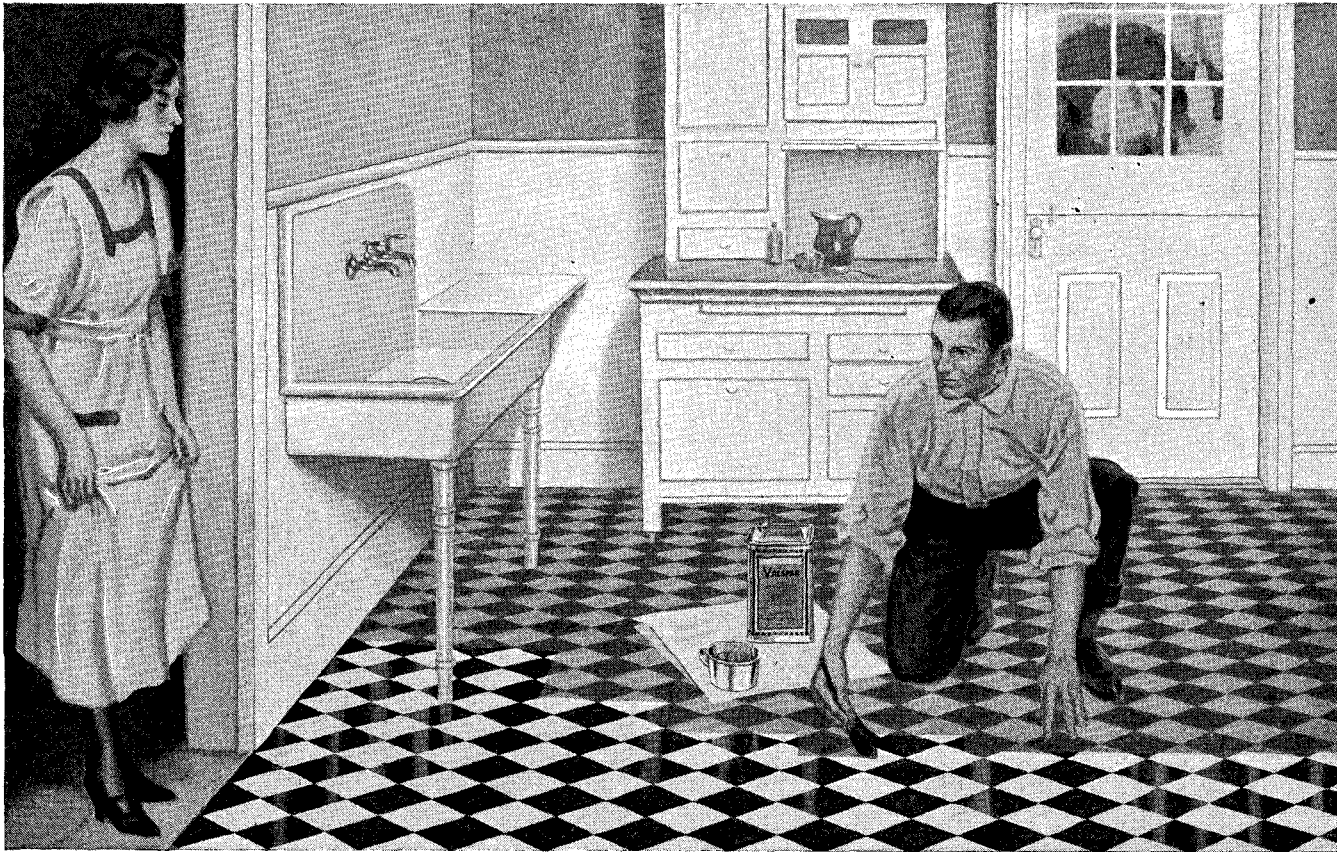
Revolutionary radicals of such dangerous precedents and character that they could not otherwise secure entrance here, idiots, criminals, diseased, Chinese bondslaves, are in the motley horde now free and mingling in the daily life of American cities. Such are the fruits of this new game of "alien bootlegging" that nullifies in part our immigration laws.

Of the 100,000 who entered the country illegally only 2,500 were apprehended and deported. The wonder is that so many were captured, for a force of less than 600 agents guard borders more than 5,000 miles in length.

W. W. Husband, Commissioner-General of Immigration has asked for a million more dollars to strengthen this patrol. But here is what Secretary Davis has to say about that: "If we had the Army on the Canadian border and on the Mexican border, we couldn't stop them; if we had the Navy on the water-front, we couldn't stop them."

Secretary Davis believes that the solution is to be found in a





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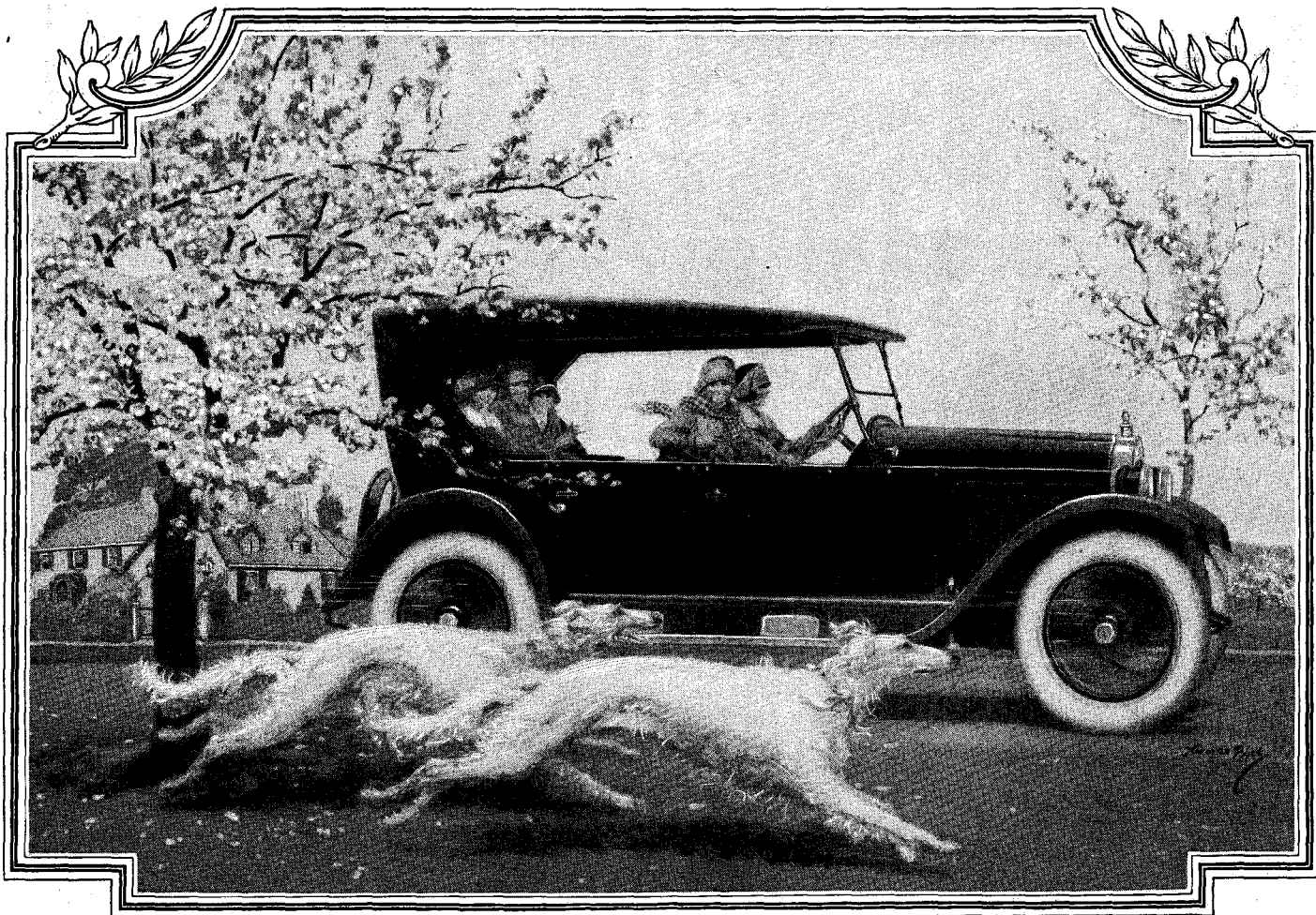
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# WILLYS-KNIGHT



registration system for the identification of eight million aliens here. Under such a system aliens without credentials would be subject to deportation. Because of the volume of work and expense such a program would entail few immigration officials subscribe to the plan. Opposition is also heard from officials who say that registration is a step to the espionage systems of continental Europe.

In the same district where Immigration Guard Gardiner was killed last year two of his brother officers barely escaped with their lives.

The problem of alien smuggling has altered in the last four years. Prior to 1920 organized smuggling was confined almost exclusively to Orientals. With the immigration quota laws of 1920 the whole problem changed. Chinese and Japanese were always difficult customers, because it was impossible to disguise their racial characteristics. European aliens are comparatively easy to pass off as citizens. Smugglers have adopted quantity methods in handling the illicit European trade. Their turnover has experienced a mushroom growth in the past four years, and increased operations have resulted in more systematic efforts.

In the annual report of Commissioner Husband appears this significant statement:

"The large financial rewards for the smuggling of European aliens are attracting a higher type of criminal—men with brains. These smugglers, unlike the border 'coyotes' (a colloquialism for independent smugglers) take an interest in the welfare of contraband aliens and give them every possible advice as to what course they should pursue upon reaching this country.

"This more intelligent type is a cause for real apprehension. It means a battle of wits between our officers and the smugglers, and as conditions now stand it must be admitted that the odds are in favor of the smuggler."

At the Southwestern end of the border the headquarters for alien bootlegging activities are in the Mexican seaport town of Ensenada. While some alien parties are smuggled overland by automobile, the great majority leave the sheltered rendezvous in fishing-smacks, from which they are landed at remote points along the California coast. Until a year ago the coast was patrolled by immigration officers in launches, but lack of funds caused suspension of this service.

The smugglers, it appears, are progressive. They have adopted the airplane. The records show, reports Mr. Moore, that at least 200 Chinese were successfully smuggled into the United States by airplane and landed far inland while immigration guards impotently watched the bird machines and their contraband cargoes fly overhead. As for other "alien bootlegger" haunts:

Coast smuggling of aliens at present reaches its greatest activity along the Florida Keys. Havana is the base of operations. There is evidence that the Cuban metropolis is the headquarters of a ring of crafty smugglers carrying on a highly organized industry. Europeans enter Cuba without restrictions. Greeks, Syrians and Italians predominate in the human stream flowing steadily from Cuba to near-by American shores. On their arrival in Cuba agents of the smuggling ring explain the difficulties of gaining entrance to America. Negotiations are opened. The present rate to Florida is \$100, cash in advance. There is an additional charge of \$50 that is not mentioned in the preliminaries. That is the fee charged for taking the alien from the smuggler craft to shore. This tax is claimed and collected by the sponge fishermen operating off the gulf coast. These adventurous boatmen are making money faster than the "bottle fishermen" off the New Jersey coast.

Instances have been reported where skippers of smuggling craft, fearing apprehension, have abandoned their alien cargoes on barren coral keys without food or water, indifferent to their perils.

Canada is becoming increasingly popular as a rendezvous for

the smugglers, despite the activities of Dominion Immigration officials to stem the tide of their own nationals into the United States. British, Germans, Poles and Russians are the predominant races which make Canada a stopping-place on their way. Chinese smuggling exists because Canada merely collects a head tax of \$500 for each Oriental and then loses interest in their ultimate destination. An "underground railroad" operates between Montreal and Boston's Chinatown. Two large parties of Chinese have recently been apprehended at Newport, Vermont.

Many aliens are brought into the United States from Canada by rum-runners who add many dollars to profits now somewhat diminishing by reason of increased competition. Veteran smugglers are likely to conduct their alien parties to points near the border, direct them in making surreptitious entry, and then meet them with cars at a designated point this side of the boundary.

Further inland at Detroit several international ferry and



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#### WHERE BOOZE AND ALIENS ARE "BOOTLEGGED" IN FROM CANADA

Miles of border and only a few guards give the smuggler of illegal immigrants a good chance to "beat the game." The picture, taken last winter, shows Federal inspectors holding up a party of suspects.

train lines complicate the work of the immigration force. If an alien is debarred on one line he will quickly resort to another, capitalizing his experience with the first immigration official to deceive a brother officer unfamiliar with the case. One ferry line transports a half million passengers a month. Many of these passengers are workmen of alien birth who pass regularly between Detroit and their home and jobs in Detroit's Canadian suburbs—Windsor, Walkerville, Ojibway and Sandwich. During the evening and morning "rush hours" to discover an occasional inadmissible alien in the crowd of workmen is almost impossible.

At many points along the river small boats are used to smuggle the forbidden aliens. In the winter when the rivers are transformed into solid sheets of ice there is nothing to prevent the alien from walking over the frozen boundary where fancy dictates.

Difficult and discouraging as the work of prevention under such conditions is for the immigration officials, they are ever on the alert.

A gentleman of the cloth recently fell into the toils of the immigration inspectors at Rouses Point, New York. According to evidence presented in a Federal Court at Syracuse the pastor of a Ukrainian church in Massachusetts, was tempted from his labors among his flock to help flocks of aliens over the forbidden boundary. An alleged confederate pleaded guilty and turned State's evidence. He told the officials that the pastor elaborated a scheme whereby he was to greet newly arrived immigrants at Montreal and conduct them to the border. The pastor then drove to the rendezvous in his automobile and, aided by the prestige of his clerical garb, he brought aliens into New England for many months without arousing suspicion. According to the confession the fees charged for "bootlegging" varied from \$100 to \$1,000, depending on the financial resources of the smugglee.

Altho this man enjoys the dubious distinction of being the



first church representative to be tried for bootlegging aliens, it has frequently been reported that the men who are directing the new smuggling industry in Canada disguise the true character of their activities in offices and organizations named to indicate devotion to charitable and welfare work among the immigrants. The headquarters of these ostensible welfare organizations are in Montreal.

Some months ago as the representative of a Boston newspaper, continues the writer, he reported the capture of a party of Orientals by immigration officers at Newport, Vermont. Certain newspaper phrases enjoy epidemics of popularity, he comments, and relates that:

At that time the ringleader in any unworthy enterprise was *ipso facto* described as "the Master Mind." A Canadian immigration inspector read the account of the capture. He commented on the phrase in some disgust.

"Master Mind," he repeated disdainfully, "Master Mutt, would be more appropriate. With half a score of guards, two railroads and twenty highways in the district, any smuggler who lets himself be caught should never leave his home without a guardian." Such was the view-point of one Canadian officer.

At Niagara Falls scores of aliens gain entrance by the simple expedient of walking over the international bridge posing as tourists.

Yet another open door to aliens, undesirable, or otherwise, is the present Seaman's Law, the La Follette Act. Alien seamen on ships of foreign registry have complete freedom of movement in American ports. If they disappear on shore leave and their ship sails without them, no one can be held responsible. Certain foreign ship captains have been suspected of bringing aliens to American ports considerably in excess of their crew requirements, with a tacit understanding that the amateur seamen will desert once an American port is reached. Nothing can be done to prevent this. Last year 23,194 alien seamen deserted their ships in American ports.

The present attitude of Congress, in the writer's opinion, offers little likelihood of any reorganization, increase in personnel or, even an additional appropriation for the Immigration Bureau in the present Congress. "Publicity has been focused on facilities for welcoming those aliens who do come in under the quota law and on the general undesirability of too many unassimilable aliens. Therefore, he says:

The breaking down of the enforcement of the present law has gone unnoticed. Perhaps because the problem is barren of political nourishment.

Admitted that the United States will never again have unrestricted immigration, admitted that everything its proponents say of the necessity of more drastic immigration restrictions is true, nevertheless we still must revert to the frank statement of the Cabinet Government officer charged with enforcement of the immigration laws, "You can't keep them out."

If the figures show that for every five aliens who entered the United States legally last year, one gained entrance illegally, the present law is then 80 per cent. effective. During the next fiscal year it is logical to assume that the new "bootlegging" industry will increase for two reasons. It will have its natural growth as indicated by the annual increase since the quota law of 1920 became effective. It will be stimulated by the new restrictions which seem assured. It is a historic fact that every new legal restriction results in an increase in violations.

But ignoring these promised developments, assume that the number of aliens smuggled in remains at 100,000 next year.

The new restrictions will hold the number of aliens to be admitted legally at approximately 200,000. The result is a law only 50 per cent. effective, or efficient.

The major question, to my mind, is, will the new immigration law be an invitation to fresh scandals as with the Prohibition law? Are murder, bribery and corruption to follow in its wake? That is the prospect unless the means of enforcement are made equal to the task of enforcement.

A great deal may be accomplished, according to some authorities, by combining the border guards of such government services as Prohibition enforcement, customs, medical, and quarantine. In the meantime, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, is publishing a series of newspaper articles emphasizing the danger which faces any country swamped by aliens. He calls attention to the degeneration of Egypt, which followed the admixture of other races attracted thither by its wealth and power, and continues, in the *Minneapolis Tribune*, to point a moral and suggest a remedy for similar dangers in the United States to-day:

I am not one of those pessimists who are howling that America's birthright is being sold for a mess of cheap-labor pottage, and that the commonwealth of our forefathers, which should be the heritage of our children, is to belong to the children of alien races and peoples.

But I am maintaining that for the welfare of America, today and to-morrow, it behooves us to consider carefully what sort of foreigner, what quality of alien we are allowing to share in the civilization of this great republic.

We have learned that almost every civilized race to-day is mongrel, in a sense; made of diverse racial elements, fused in the melting-pot of time. We have learned that most civilized races contribute good, sound strains of family and individual, and also that such races are spotted with defective and degenerate and inferior lines and stocks.

It is for us to take up seriously the problem of discrimination, of selection, of exceeding care as to whom we admit as future parents to America. To this end I am advocating a

thoroughly selective immigration policy, coupled with an enrolment of all foreigners coming to this country, and a yearly reenrolment until they either become citizens or depart.

Neither of these measures will assure us a purity of racial stock entering America. But we shall have made a beginning of a definite policy, aiming to indefinitely postpone, if not to entirely prevent, the weakening of our whole social and family structure as a nation by the introduction of jarringly discordant elements of difficult assimilable quality.

Organized companies in both Argentina and Mexico, charges the *Chicago Daily News*, make a business of smuggling aliens into the United States. These companies are said to include Argentine government officials. According to *The News*:

It has been shown that in both countries newly arrived foreigners are able to purchase documents purporting to prove that they have lived there five years and have thus become eligible to admission to the United States.

Because of the fact that in Argentina, at least, these documents, tho known to be fraudulent, bear the signatures of government officials, it is virtually impossible for the American consular agents to refuse to honor them. On the other hand, the Obregon Government of Mexico has issued strict orders to officials of that country to use every possible precaution to prevent further violation of the United States immigration law.

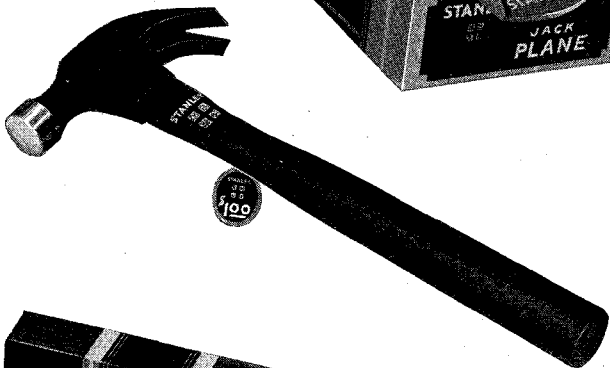
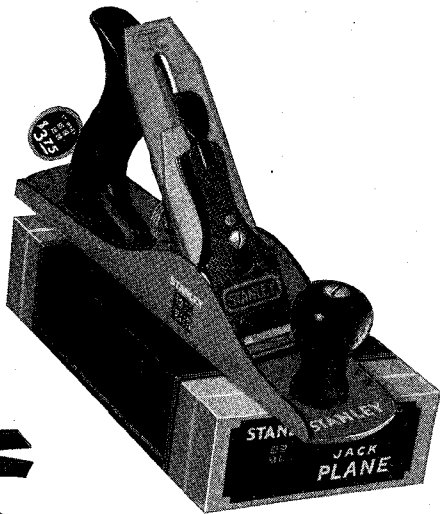
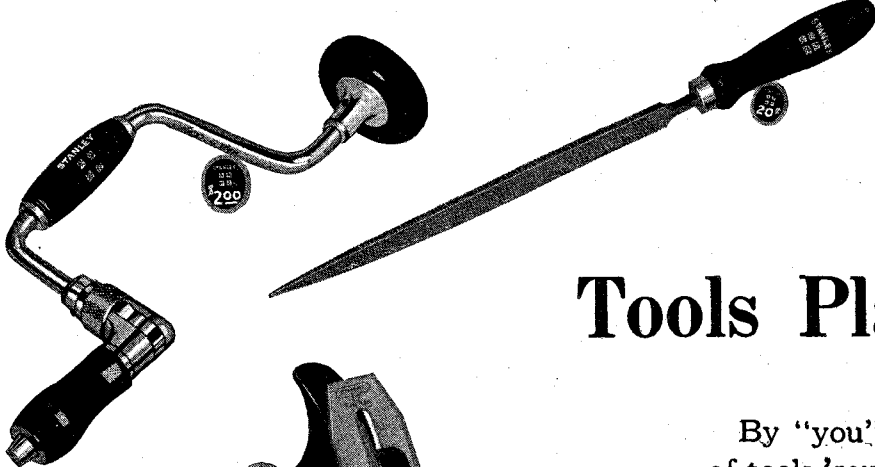
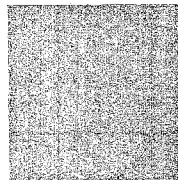
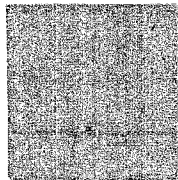
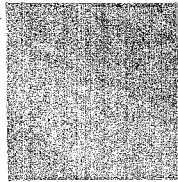
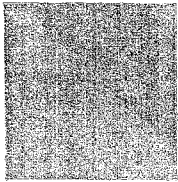
Gangs in both countries are enriching themselves by fraudulently helping into the United States low-grade immigrants such as its immigration laws were designed to exclude.



"OVER THE BORDER"  
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.



# STANLEY



## Tools Planned for You

By "you" we mean everybody who has need of tools 'round the house.

Every detail of each Stanley Four-Square Household Tool is the result of long study and careful designing. These tools will serve for many years.

The right price to pay for Household Tools is now determined by the retail price tagged on each Stanley Four-Square Tool.

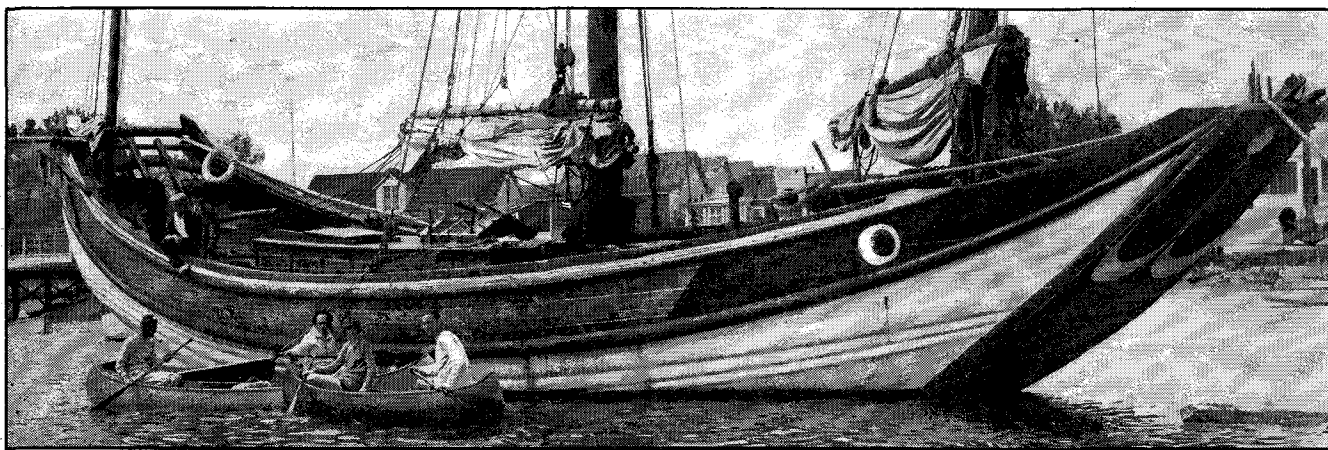
Four-Square Tools all bear the quality name STANLEY, are marked with the identifying red Four-Square, and sold in individual packages.

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THE STANLEY WORKS - THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT

Prices slightly higher in Canada

# FOUR-SQUARE HOUSEHOLD TOOLS





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## THE JUNK REPELS SUMMER BOARDERS

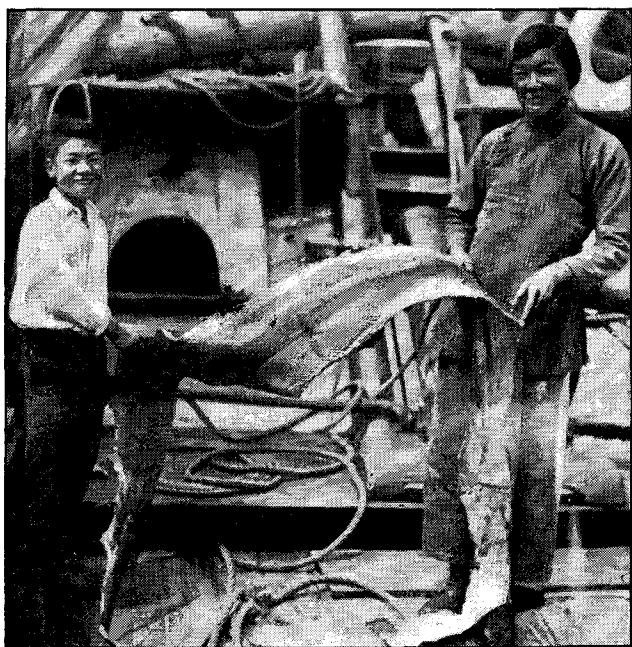
After braving 15,000 miles of sea, typhoons, pythons, Chinese pirates and sharks, the gallant *Amoy*, hailing from the port recently touched by our round-the-world flyers, is finally brought to bay by the flappers and sheiks of Sheephead Bay.

## CHINESE JUNKS, PYTHONS AND TYPHOONS

"Follow the Romany patteran, west to the sinking sun,  
Where the junk sails lift, through the homeless drift,  
And the East and the West are one."

**Q**UEER CRAFT—PEARL-FISHERS, South Atlantic whalers, Bering sealers and lordly high-jackers—have come wandering into New York Harbor through the years, but never since Hendrick Hudson brought his *Half Moon* waddling up the Narrows has a stranger vessel met the eyes of the astonished longshore inhabitants than one that appeared a few days ago. This was when a 53-foot Chinese junk, built of camphor wood and bamboo, came winging in from the other side of the world and dropt her hook in Sheephead Bay. The huge captain, George Waard, a Dutchman naturalized in Canada, had hewn her timbers and built her himself in the port of Amoy, taken aboard his Chinese wife and boy, and boldly started through the China Sea and across the Pacific.

Attacked by pirates, typhoons and one sea-serpent (or at least a python) they nevertheless held bravely on. Two Celestials and a head-hunter from Borneo, who formed the crew, deserted when the junk reached Vancouver, we are told.



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## BRINGING HOME THE SEA-SERPENT

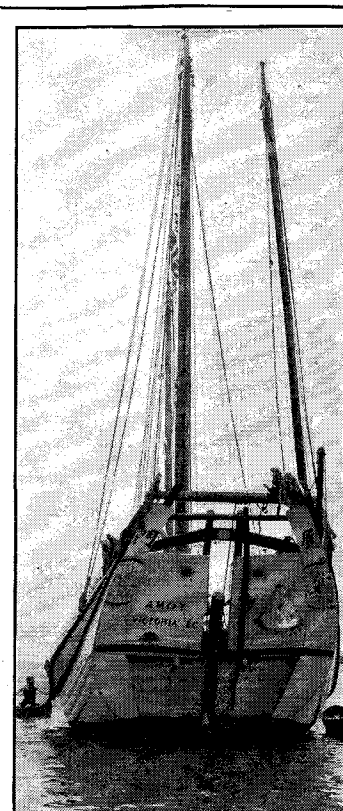
Choyee, the Chinese wife of Captain Waard, and their eleven-year-old son, triumphantly exhibited the skin of the 16-foot python that crept upon them one night in the China Sea.

Nevertheless, the bold Dutch-Canuck-Chinese family calmly added a Scotch soldier-of-fortune and an adventurous Panamanian (or possibly Panamanian) to their entourage and struck out for the Panama Canal. Now this gaily decorated junk, with the eyes painted in her prow and the bright, striped square sails, bobs up and down in the chop of Sheephead Bay, looked upon with curiosity by suburban canoeists, clam-diggers, bungalow-dwellers and local bootleggers. "What next in the way of nautical surprises?" suggests the gay ship-news reporter of the *New York Herald Tribune*. Possibly the longshore suburbanites of Coney Island and other seafaring ports may next expect to see coming up the harbor the owl and the pussycat in their classic "beautiful pea-green boat," or the Jumbies "whose heads were green and whose hands were blue, and who went to sea in a sieve."

The first Chinese junk ever to feel the swell of the Atlantic Ocean beneath her keel is the way this boat is characterized by the *New York Telegram and Evening Mail*, which tells the most colorful story of the voyage. The skipper, his wife, Choyee, and their boy, were the heroes of the two-year cruise, the reporter informs us. They took turns at the wheel as the tiny *Amoy*, christened after the town where she was built, plowed her furrow half-way around the world. The yarn begins:

Thrill followed thrill from the day the *Amoy* sailed out of Amoy, which is on Formosa Bay, in South China. Twice she was in typhoons, as many times was her frail rudder carried away, once she was attacked by Chinese pirates and on another occasion the captain was awakened to find a 16-foot python creeping down the cabin stairs where his wife and boy slept.

Captain Waard, tall, rugged, blue-eyed and every inch a sailor,

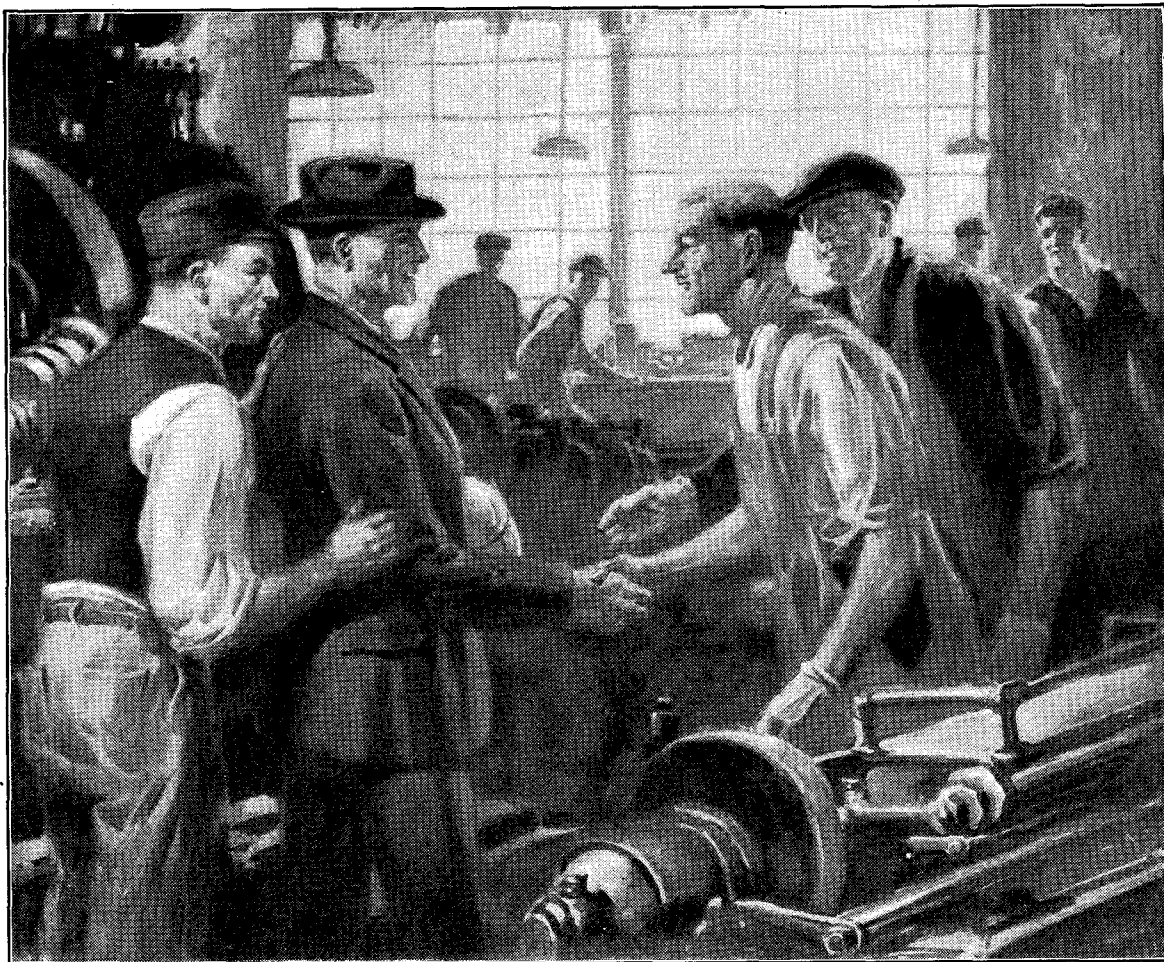


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## A FISHERMAN OF THE ORIENT

Note how the little jigger-mast is set clear to the starboard on the high stern of this 53-foot three-master.





## "It's great to be back on the job!"

*Snarling, greedy machines . . . An unwary operator . . . The false move . . . Then a huddled form encircled by white-lipped workers.*

*The clang of an ambulance . . . A bed in the hospital . . . Skilled medical attention . . . The slow returning tide of strength . . . A convalescence unhampered by worry about self or family . . . Then the firm hand-clasps of welcoming fellow-workers . . . "It's great to be back on the job!" And you know he speaks from the heart!*

## ÆTNA-IZE

"IT'S GREAT TO BE BACK ON THE JOB!"  
How many of your injured employees return to work with unimpaired morale?

When an employee is injured, great damage may be inflicted upon the healthy spirit of other workers if settlements are slow, doctors' services slighted, or if there is haggling over trivial matters. Every accident, too, takes toll of other employees' productive time, lessens machine return and increases labor turnover.

Under an Ætna policy, Compensation claims are adjusted in a way that creates confidence among employees, and relieves you of all trouble, annoyance and expense.

Under an Ætna policy, no effort is spared to



restore the injured employee to highest possible efficiency at the earliest moment.

Under an Ætna policy, there is placed at your disposal the free services of safety engineers and inspectors who have won a deservedly wide reputation in reducing industrial accidents.

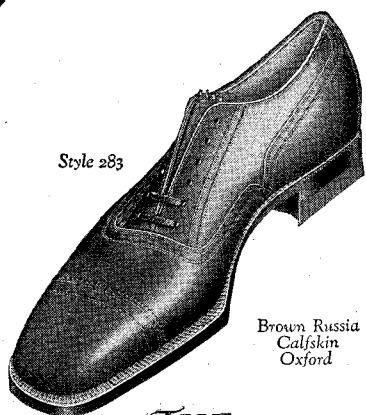
The Ætna Life Insurance Company and affiliated companies are the strongest multiple-line insurance organization in the world.

See the Ætna representative in your community to-day. He is equipped by training and experience to provide complete protection for your Compensation risks—your life—your property and your business. He is a man well worth knowing. He certainly does know insurance.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES  
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Ætna Protection Includes . . . LIFE . . . ACCIDENT . . . HEALTH . . . GROUP LIFE . . . GROUP DISABILITY . . . AUTOMOBILE . . . COMPENSATION . . . LIABILITY . . . BURGLARY . . . PLATE GLASS . . . WATER DAMAGE . . . FIRE . . . MARINE . . . TRANSPORTATION . . . FIDELITY BONDS . . . SURETY BONDS





## THE Hanover Shoe

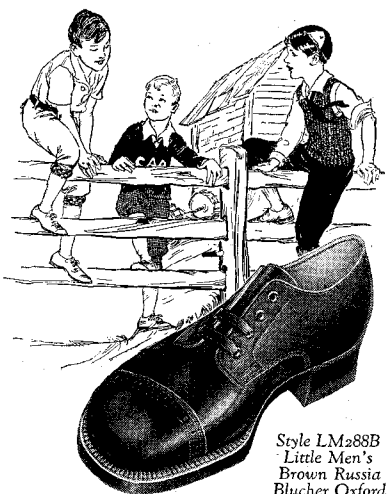
Exclusively for Men and Boys

The man who wants most for his money in quality, style and comfort, will eventually buy Hanover Shoes. For 24 years we have been making shoes discriminating men are proud to wear.

## FIVE DOLLARS

This price is possible because we are the only shoemakers in America who sell exclusively through our own stores, in 62 cities.

We will fit you from Hanover  
—if there is no Hanover Store  
near you. Write for catalog.  
The Hanover Shoe, Hanover, Pa.



Hanover Shoes for Boys and Little Men are built to withstand the hardest, roughest wear active youngsters can give them. They hold their shape and let the feet grow. \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50.

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

is more of the East than the West. Born a Hollander, he went to sea at an early age. Finding himself in Canada when of age, he became a Canadian citizen, and more than twenty years ago entered the Chinese Customs Service as captain of a coast patrol. It was shortly after that he met his pretty wife, then nineteen.

Two years ago he decided to build a junk and sail around the world. Eight months were spent in building the boat of camphor and Chinese fir-wood, which was hewed and fashioned all by hand. Bamboo pins were used instead of nails, and when she finally was ready the Chinese priest of the temple at Amoy came on board, inserted the huge eyes in the port and starboard bows, and blest it.

Cutting in as the movies do, we learn from the newspaper accounts that this fifty-three foot junk when finished had an eighteen-foot beam, drew four feet of water in ballast, and had an accommodation in the cuddy for five persons. The captain was well qualified to take her anywhere, having gone to sea in a Dutch galliot when he was seven years old. He had made every port of the Seven Seas, when he went to China shortly after the Boxer rebellion, fell under the spell of the Orient, and became a revenue officer of the Chinese Republic, battling river pirates. To such a man the decision was easy and natural to take his wife and their eleven-year-old son on a trip around the world in the family junk, show them the sights he had seen, and "find out how things had changed." So it was sail up in Hai-Tay bay and ho for the end of the world! Cutting back again to the *Telegram* story—

On May 17, 1922, the *Amoy*, with the skipper, his family, two Chinese boy sailors and dog, Wong by name, because he looked like one of the men who helped build the *Amoy*, set sail. Her first stop was Shanghai, after which she sailed to Hakodate, Japan, and it was from that port that the gallant little vessel set sail for the Western world.

For eighty-seven days she was buffeted by the gales of the Pacific. Head-seas, cross-seas, waterspouts; typhoons strained and battled with her frail frame. But the eyes blest by the Chinese priest showed her the way to calm seas.

"Our first serious trouble was while we were still off the China coast," said Captain Waard. "We had all turned in, as there was practically no wind, when a junk full of pirates boarded us. They looked us over, but as we had neither cargo nor gold, they sent us on our way. The next night we were still becalmed off the coast. I was restless in my berth when I heard a strange noise. I thought it was another band of pirates. Grabbing my gun I started for the companionway, but in the dim light I could see a huge python crawling down the stairs. Four shots in quick succession halted the reptile.

"The next day we held a meeting to decide what to do with the reptile, but inasmuch as he was dead, and the Chinese consider a python a symbol of wisdom, we ate the python, as we all wished to become wise. I had eaten it before. The

meat is much like chicken. We took the huge carcass with us, nibbling from it until we could keep it no longer. My wife is a good cook."

"It doesn't sound very good, I know," the captain told another reporter, "but you become hardened and used to these things, and relish them with a good deal of appetite. My wife is a Buddhist, and I am somewhat of a Buddhist myself. We let the boy decide for himself what he would like to be." On fresh, later on curried, and finally on pickled python, they plowed on across the China sea, and the Pacific. Cutting back again to the original story, we find that:

"Shortly after the last of it was consumed we were hit by a typhoon and our rudder carried away. I had to build another rudder on deck and go over the side and put it in place. I had myself tied to the deck with stout hawsers, which gave me sufficient leeway to work. It was a terrible job and I was bruised and battered by the seas, but I succeeded. My wife and boy were very brave. A week later the rudder was again carried away and I had to repeat the performance.

"The days became tiresome for a long stretch, but one morning we saw the smoke of a steamer to the westward and soon we saw her bearing down on us. She proved to be the British freighter *Benmose*. The captain came alongside, telling us he thought we were a junk blown out to sea. Those on board the freighter cheered us as they steamed away.

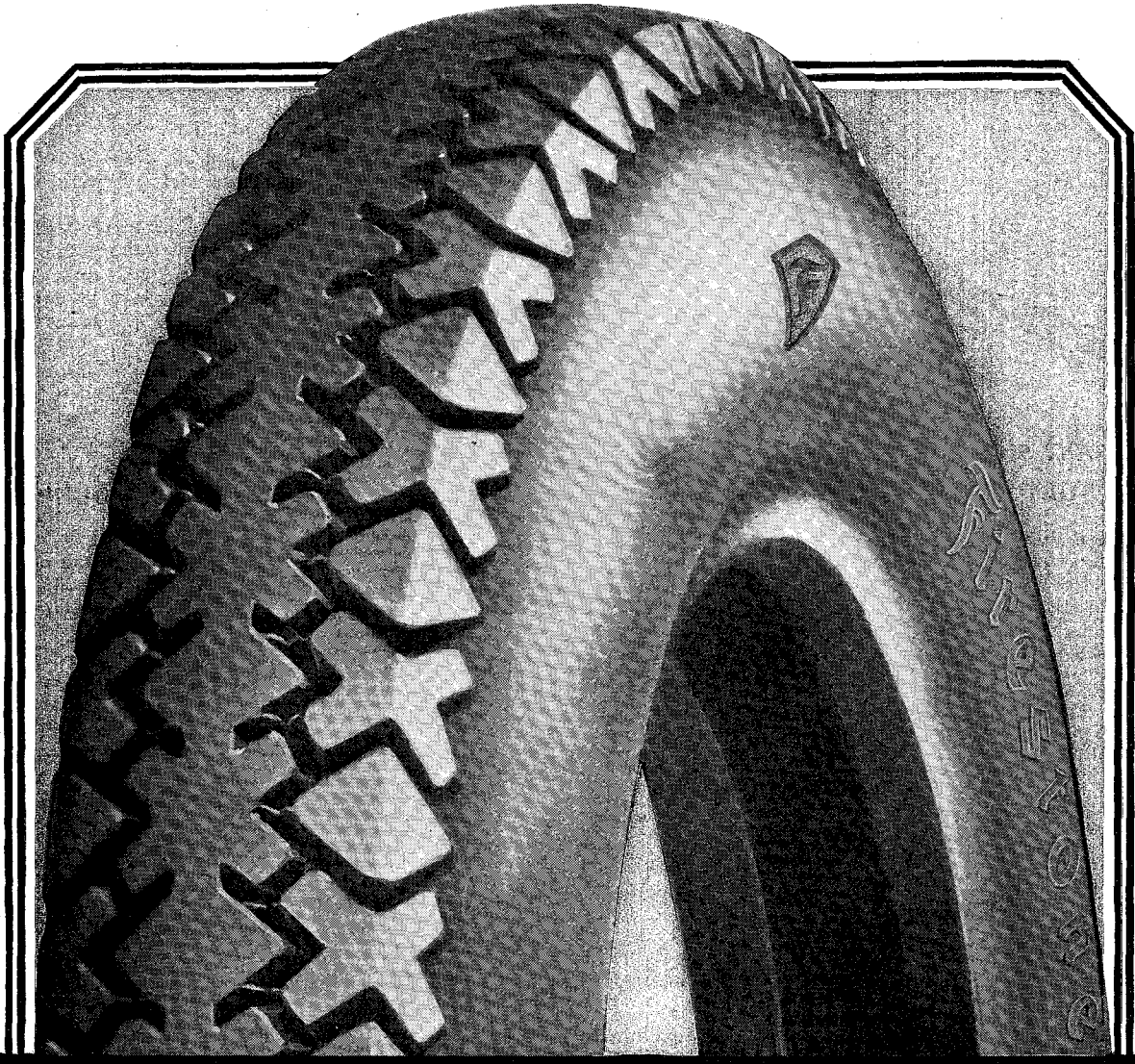
"Off the Aleutian Islands the weather became so cold we thought Wong, our pet dog, would die, and as the boys had had an eye on Wong for some time, I decided we would have a feast. We killed him and he was fine eating.

"A succession of gales struck us and we had tough going. The Chinese boys, knowing that their religion teaches a python turns into a dragon, and as the dragon is sacred, got the idea in their heads that the gods were displeased because we killed the python, and I had the devil's own time. My wife also believed it, but as she had to stand her trick at the wheel, she didn't have much time to think. When we reached Victoria, British Columbia, the boys would go no farther, so I sent them back to China."

The head-hunter from Borneo, it appears from other sources, must have turned back about the same time, in mortal terror of the Chinese god Tai Toa Fat. Perhaps he may also have objected to the more or less monotonous diet. It seems that after the pickled python ran out, they saved the staple foods by harpooning sharks that followed them and eating their fins. These together with the chow dog were eaten with a seasoning of lemons, pickled ten years ago. According to those left on board these improve with age. Continuing the captain's account of his voyage—

"From Hakodate to Victoria it took eighty-seven days, but I was confident we could make it. I knew what kind of boat I had under my feet. She was small, but she was a ship all over. I sailed down the California coast and to Balboa, through the Panama Canal to Panama, and then to Key West and to Sheephead Bay. Two



AMERICA SHOULD PRODUCE ITS OWN RUBBER — *J.B. Firestone*

## A Pneumatic Built for Greater Mileage

Steep grades, deep mud, sand and dirt; trying trips on rain soaked roads, quick descents into excavations—the Firestone Gum-Dipped Pneumatic for trucks and buses is built to give greater mileage in gruelling service.

More and more in evidence, both in city and country—especially on fleets where closest record is kept of distances traveled—this tire has won a position of leadership through its ability to stand up for extra months and extra thousands of miles. Owners everywhere are reporting mileage records far in excess of their expectations.

Gum Dipping—a special Firestone process—protects the cord from internal heat and friction, making longer tire life possible. The cord fabric is dipped in a solution of pure gum which penetrates and rubberizes each cord—making it stronger and more resilient. As every strand of every cord is impregnated and insulated with

rubber, the tire structure is made more staunch and longer mileage assured.

The semi-flat tread gives positive traction, and effective non-skid, and distributes the load evenly through the tire carcass. Stress and strains have been determined and provided for with scientific accuracy. The causes of early tire failure have been counteracted in the Firestone Gum-Dipped Pneumatic for trucks and buses.

Firestone Truck Tire Service is available in every community of the Nation. It offers Most Miles Per Dollar for any roads, loads, and conditions of driving. It offers more than that—it includes valuable and impartial hauling advice, based on twenty-five years of tire manufacture.



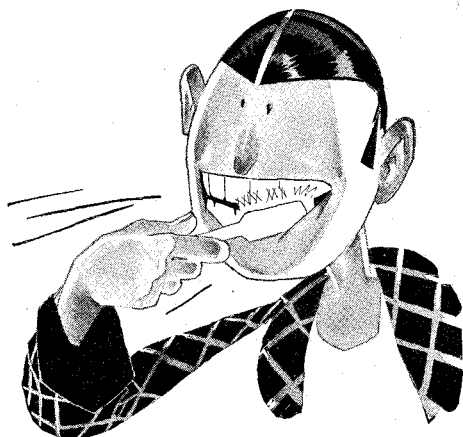
CUSHION — TRACTION — MILEAGE

# Firestone

TRUCK TIRES AND TRUCK TIRE SERVICE



## TREAT 'EM ROUGHER



a good slogan for  
your gums

**M**OST of the trouble that we have with our gums comes from the food we eat and the hasty way we eat it.

For soft food, hastily eaten, does not give the gums the stimulation that they need so much.

**Does your toothbrush  
"show pink"?**

As a result, many people's gums are soft and flabby, tender to the brush, and prone to bleed.

Whenever the warning of the "pink toothbrush" comes, you can depend upon it that more trouble is to come.

**Use Ipana Tooth Paste—  
it stimulates the gums**

Thousands of dentists, who are well aware of the necessity for keeping gums firm and healthy, now prescribe the use of Ipana Tooth Paste at the first sign of tender gums. For the more obstinate cases of bleeding gums, they direct a gum massage with Ipana after the regular brushing.

For, because of the presence of ziralol in the Ipana formula, Ipana has a direct tonic effect on weakened or congested gum tissue.

**Try a tube of Ipana today**

If your gums are tender, if they have a tendency to be soft or to bleed, go to the drug store today and buy your first tube of Ipana. Before you have finished using it, you cannot fail to note the difference. You will be delighted with its grit-free consistency, its delicious flavor and its clean taste.

**IPANA  
TOOTH PASTE**

—made by the makers of Sal Hepatica

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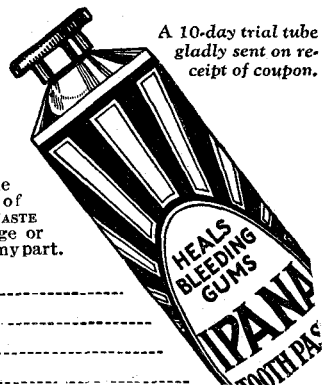
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a trial tube of  
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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

years and a few days of thrills, but I wouldn't have missed it."

The junk with its strange crew lies peacefully at anchor, now. The captain, a huge man with a piratical black mustache that is graying at its marvelously twirled tips, his ruddy weather-creased face beaming, tells hair-raising yarns to the pop-eyed natives. His Chinese wife in gay pajamas stolidly smokes her hubble-gubble water pipe, while the eleven-year-old boy speaking excellent English goes splashing back and forth from the yacht club in a sampan skiff.

Captain Waard, according to a New York *Evening Post* writer, doesn't know whether they will next proceed up the coast to Canada or continue across the Atlantic to Europe. "If this sailing gets monotonous for the family," says he, "why, we will sell the junk and take a faster boat home. Personally, I have always loved the sea and it never becomes monotonous to me. I am going to be in New York for some time, because there is much here that I have read about. We'll take one trip up the Hudson." Meanwhile from still another paper we learn that the Dutch-Canadian applied recently to the Dock Department for permission to moor his many colored three-master off Manhattan Beach. He proposes, it seems, to connect with the shore by a gang-plank and charge admission until he has made enough money to continue with the trip.

Mrs. Choyee Waard, needless to say, is breathless at the prospect of seeing New York City. So far, she has been the center of attraction whenever visitors come aboard, especially as it turns out that she speaks English quite well. She made deprecatory gestures and blushed as her virtues were being extolled by the *Amoy's* skipper to a group of visitors the other day. He wouldn't swap Mrs. Waard for "any silk-stockinged dame" he ever met in his life, Waard expansively confided to a deckload of canoeists and clam-diggers. A "top-side pal" is what he called her when talking to a reporter of *The Herald Tribune*, and continued:

"She's worth a million of your so-called emancipated females. Some ask me whether I married mama because there were no white women in China. I tell 'em the truth. I'd have married mama ten minutes after I saw her hiding behind a bale on the deck of her dad's junk up the river above Amoy. She was raised on that junk, and hadn't ever been ashore. We were married when she was fourteen. When a Chinese girl hides from a man, you know, it means she wants to be found by that man. It didn't take us long to reach an understanding. Neither of us ever felt sorry—did we mama?"

"No," answered Mrs. Waard, yanking a blue smock over the knees of her blue trousers—"All time glad," she laughed.

"Here's an illustration of mama's su-

periority over the American wife," Waard pursued. "Of course it's only an incident, but you'll get the idea. We were in mid-Pacific when there came one of those calms you've read about. We were flopping about helpless under a foresail, when suddenly there came a willywaw that filled the sail, flung the boom over and knocked me over the rail. Mama caught me by the slack of the pants and hauled me back. What d'you suppose she said?"

"The gods be praised!" says mama, "my master is unhurt and the soul of his slave swells with rapture."

"Now mama ain't a slave, and I don't know whether she was in raptures or not, but anyway it was a civil thing to say, considerin' I'd been clumsy enough to get knocked flat by my own jib-boom. It's the Chinese way. They're a courteous and kindly people, and wives respect their husbands, even if they don't love 'em."

"Well, yesterday an American gent and his wife came off in a wherry to look us over. Their boatman had some trouble laying alongside on account the water was choppy. We hauled the lady aboard without wetting her feet, but the man lost his balance and fell in the bottom of the boat. His wife leaned over the rail and yelled at him: 'What's the matter, you poor fish? Can't you step over your own feet?'"

**EUROPE DISCOVERS SOME AMERICAN WRITERS**

**C**URRENT American literary figures, including Vachel Lindsay, Carl Sandburg, Sinclair Lewis, Hergesheimer, Cabell, Dreiser, Lewisohn, Mencken, Van Vechten, and especially Eugene O'Neill and Upton Sinclair have gained some recognition, not only in the literary centers of Europe, but in a good many continental byways as well. At least so reports Barrett H. Clark, who has just returned from an extended view of the continent, and who writes of his literary investigations in the current issue of the *International Book Review*.

"My American friends," George Moore, the English writer, is quoted as saying, "insist that I should not like your country: you say you are so different, from the English; as if that were a reason! Don't malign yourselves. For the life of me I can't see any difference, unless it be that the Americans speak and write a purer and more genuine English than the English themselves."

"We are all in the same boat, you and we. It's really too bad you didn't escape from the curse of Puritanism. You can blame it all on that damned *Mayflower*."

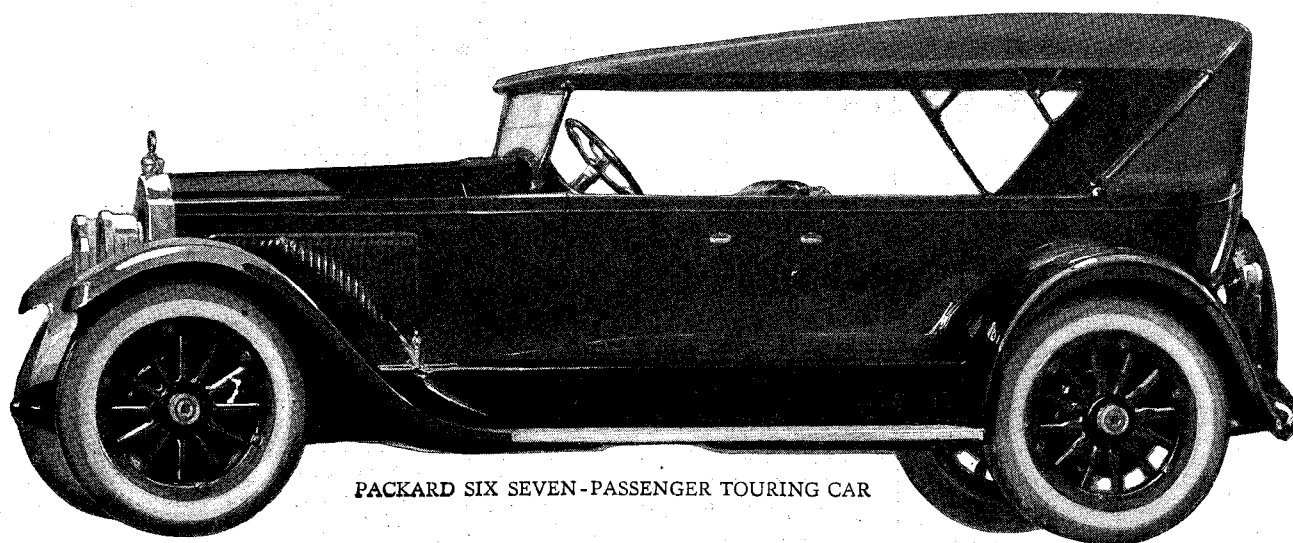
Learning that the courts had decided in favor of the publishers of "Jurgin" after its suppression, he said, "So—there are sensible people in your country! I knew that, of course, but I did not realize there were enough to organize an effective fight against the—what do you call them?—the 'smut-hounds.' A good word."

Gorky eulogized the vigorous trend of American literature, Mr. Clark states, and declared that continentals now have to be "up on" American books and that



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Packard Six furnished in eleven popular body types, open and enclosed.

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Packard Eight furnished in ten body types, open and enclosed.

Balloon Tires optional equipment on all models at reasonable extra cost.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE



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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

*Continued*

these have converted him "from the doctrine of salvation through suffering which is stupid and useless."

Herman Bahr, the Austrian publicist, believes that the American writers are building toward a brilliant future. "You can not graft an old culture on a new people," he is quoted, "and why should you try? I am an old man, saturated with the culture of Europe, but I believe the contempt of the man-in-the-street for certain aspects of your culture is the best indication of your national health. Here in Europe too much of the past clings to us; but you have your Babbitts, God bless them!"

Maximilian Harden's version of American literature is: "You are no longer copying us: you are now definitely a part of the world. But not, thank heaven! too much so. You seem ready to try anything new in politics, literature, or science. I only pray that you keep clear of Europe."

### THE JOKE THAT GAVE FIVE WOMEN A TOWN TO RUN

ONE town in the United States is run entirely by women—with the single exception of the city marshal, who really doesn't count. It all started as a joke, a little "josh" on the ladies, but the ladies took the joke seriously, and so did the townspeople, with the result that a perfectly good man-mayor and several other masculine city officials are out of a job. "The Middle West has told and retold the story of the election here in Columbus City," writes George H. Seigle for the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

It seems the boys went down to the city hall one night before the election and placed a ticket in the field just as they have done ever since the town was organized. On the way home "some of the fellows" stopt in at George Kern's lunch-room for a little chat, and here, over a cigar-counter, some one suggested a ticket of women in opposition. It was just like the same person had suggested a drink. The idea was instantly approved, the ticket filled out and filed with the town clerk. Then the women were approached and consented to run.

There was no campaign speaking, no firecrackers and no cigar-giving. But the boys had done their work and done it well. Several things happened on election day to mar the peaceful quiet of our eastern Iowa town. For one thing, a larger vote was cast here than has been cast in the memory of the oldest inhabitant—ninety-five. People voted in this election who had not voted for forty years—so Columbus Junction, next door, was heard to say. A wife defeated her husband for a position in the Council. Could Mrs. Coolidge defeat "Cal" for the Presidency? Well, Mrs. Ritchie defeated Joe.

Of the whole administration, perhaps Mayor Eva Bretz is the most outstanding character. Miss Bretz is a retired

school-teacher, short and trim, with a pleasant-looking face, of which a most determined-looking chin is a part. She simply radiates efficiency. Miss Bretz is the kind of a person one would expect to find in the position she holds. She is a brilliant conversationalist, vivacious to the degree that it is a distinct pleasure to talk with her, and her personality has been developed by pacifying angry parents and at the same time punishing their wayward offspring.

In fact, all the new officials are really only home-loving women who have emerged from the quietness of their kitchens to the responsibility of city administration. Miss Mary Moore, the new treasurer, and her sister, Miss Nellie Moore, are both school-teachers. Nellie is the assessor. Mrs. Ritchie's husband is a hardware man and an undertaker. Mrs. Joe Allen's husband is a housemover and stone mason. Mrs. Thomas Robertson's husband is a real estate man, and so far this spring has been a mud farmer. Mrs. R. W. Jamieson's husband is the pastor of the United Presbyterian Church.

Committees were appointed at the first meeting of the new Council and are now functioning just as they are in a hundred other Iowa towns. The only place in the city government where skirts have not displaced overalls is in the post of city marshal. He, naturally, must be a man.

And George Kern, the man who owns the place where the original ticket was filled out, is the happiest man in Columbus City. The Mayor is smart, is his satisfied chuckle to the whole world—she's really smart. She'll see that the weeds are cut and the law is enforced. But at the same time the Mayor confided to one newspaper man that she was only about "99 4-100 per cent. dry." She believes in liquor for medicinal purposes, but abhors the thought of drunkenness. But she will not, she says, launch any big campaign in Columbus City for the establishment of a drug-store for prescription purposes.

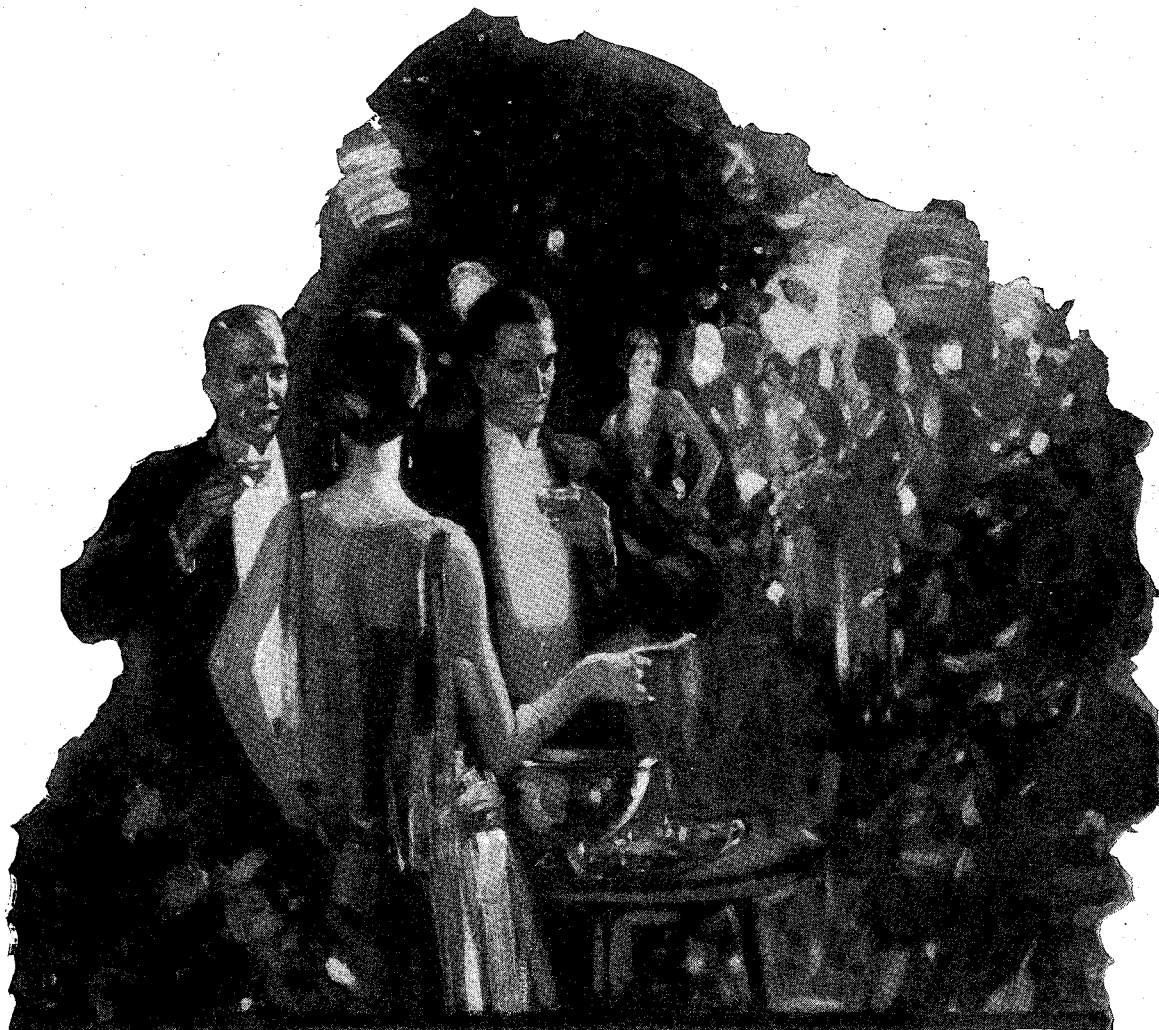
There is some crap-shooting going on around the town, and Miss Bretz knows it. There may be some bootlegging going on, too, but it won't last long after she gets started, because those are the first places she intends to bombard.

Then, folks in country towns are handicapped somewhat because the women can not go out and shoot a man or get a divorce over the week-end. The neighbors would talk too much. Therefore, the younger women, who would be inclined to such pastimes, join their best gentleman friends in a small automobile, generally vintage of a few years ago, the cut-out is opened, everybody sits tight and the pair whiz through the town at an appalling rate. Mayor Eva Bretz will see that this is not done in Columbus City, either.

Miss Bretz will never admit for a minute that she is old-fashioned. She does not, however, have any particular regard for the various styles of bobbed hair that one can see even in Iowa these days. Women who smoke cigarets will get no more sympathy from her than the law will allow. And a woman who drinks—!

Miss Bretz has gone through a good deal since her inauguration as Mayor of Columbus City, as have the other members of the new administration. She has been interviewed dozens of times, had dozens of pictures taken, but through it all the entire group has remained undisturbed. Being assistant in the post-office is the only contact she has ever had with the public up to this time, but don't you forget, folks, she is just as efficient running the city as she ever was sorting the mail.





# Oh wonderful, it's a Welch Punch!



FILMY frocks—girlish laughter—attentive men—music drifting on a soft breeze under a midsummer moon—gay groups lingering about the punch bowl—altogether the most delightful evening.

Make Welch's Grape Juice the basis for supremely successful punch. All the glorious goodness of grapes—ripe, juicy Concord grapes with the joyous flavor that comes to full perfection on sunny hillsides! Promising in fragrance—tantalizing even in satisfaction—Welch's Grape Juice captures the secret of the vineyards.

Good in every sense of the word—refreshing, a health-giving drink, entirely pure. Because every drop counts, it's economical. Welch's straight is so rich that it can be diluted with plain or charged water, or admirably blended with other beverages. Order a case to-day.

Send for the leaflet of fascinating recipes. Try the Welch ways yourself.

The Welch Grape Juice Company  
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# Welch's

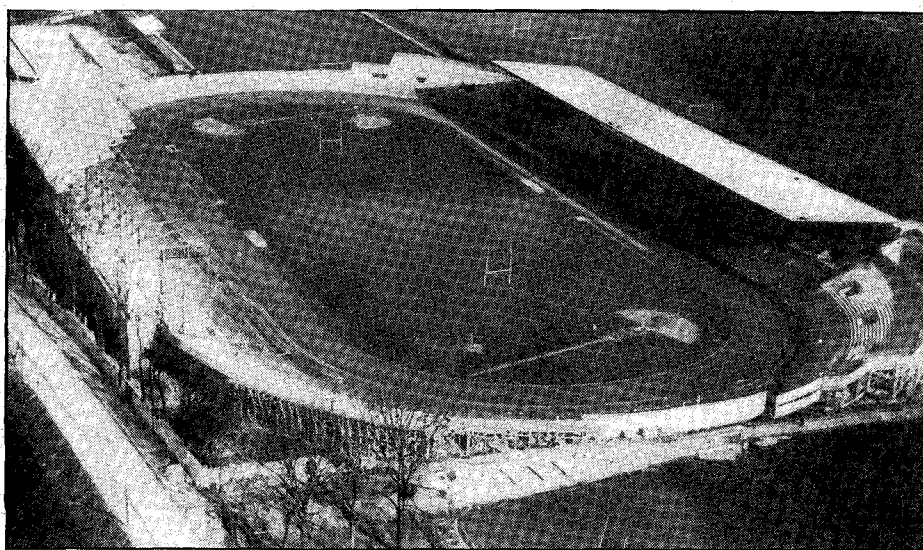
## Grape Juice

At your favorite fountain ask for Welch's straight—10c  
Or a larger drink with plain or carbonated water—10c



# SPORTS • AND • ATHLETICS

## THE SPORT WORLD GATHERS FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES



Photograph by United

### A STADIUM TWICE AS LARGE AS THE GREAT OLYMPIC ORIGINAL

It is 350 meters long by 250 meters broad, and has a seating capacity of 60,000, even tho the sides are not banked up in the way made familiar by our football "bowls." The antique stadium at Athens, restored and dedicated in 1906, is 178 meters in length by a little less than 33 meters broad.

during the big week of July 5-13. According to the cable which carried this information to the New York *Evening World*:

Ten points will be given for first place, five for second, four for third, three for fourth, two for fifth and one for sixth.

The decision was reached after much discussion and controversy, many advocating different methods and a strong party favoring six, three, two and one respectively for first, second, third and fourth places, allowing no points for fifth and sixth.

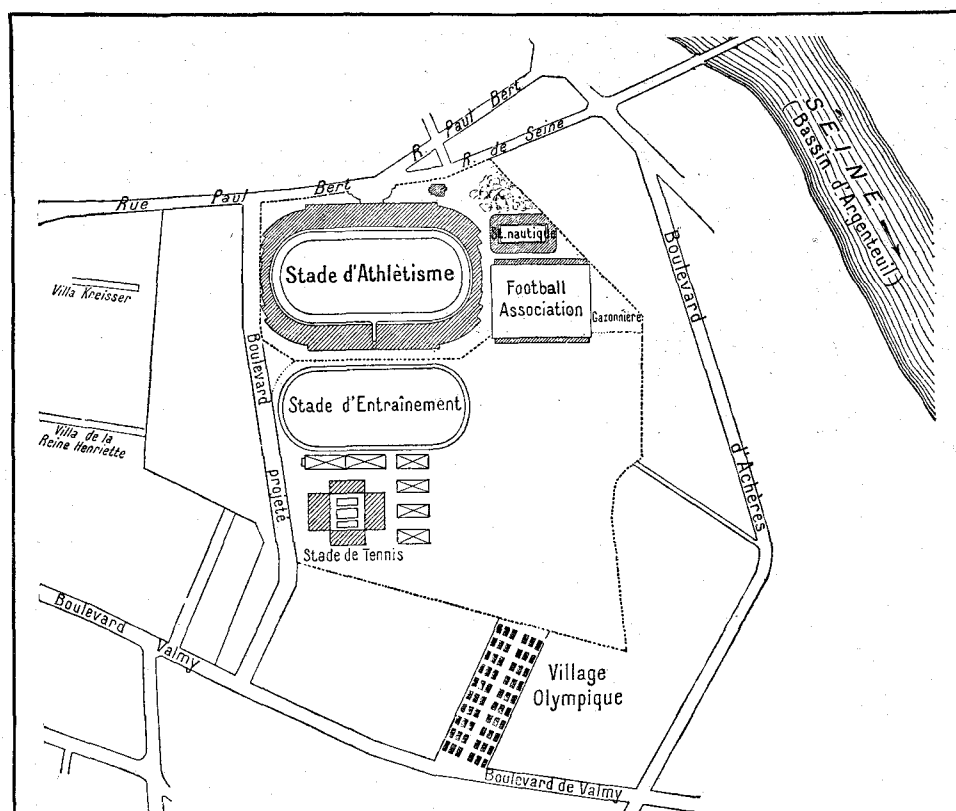
The method of scoring decided upon, with its discrepancy of five points between first and second, is regarded in American Olympic circles as advantageous to the Olympic chances of Finland, which has for some time been considered a strong rival of the United States in track and field events. The Finnish team is believed to be almost certain of six or seven first places and thus with the adopted method of scoring it would be a hard matter for the second string men to catch up.

**F**OR THE HONOR OF OUR COUNTRIES, and for the glory of sport!"

Six thousand athletes, from thirty-five different countries, will conclude their Olympic oaths with this impressive pledge on July 5, opening day for the field athletic section of the greatest of Olympic games. Other events will have gone before, beginning with the "Winter Olympics" held in Switzerland throughout January, but on the day after the Fourth of July, in the great stadium at Colombes, near Paris, will begin the series of field sports, gymnastic exhibitions and combats which were characteristic of the old Greek Games, and form the most important part of the modern Olympics. America, the present Olympic champion, has fared moderately well in the events so far held and is generally a favorite, even tho Finland is expected to give the Yankees a closer run for their money and glory than they have ever had before. The winter games returned America in fourth place, with Norway sweeping the field, Finland second, and England third. The points won in the winter sports, however, are not counted in the nation's totals in the main Olympics. America won the rugby championship in May, the first point-winning contest, defeating the French in the final game, but "lost out" badly in soccer football, and is credited with only fair chances in the polo matches, to be held from June 19 to July 4. The scoring method, adopted on June 9, is said to handicap the Americans in the athletic events to be contested

"It is a hard matter for any nation to spot Finland seventy points in athletics and win," Allan H. Muir, American representative of the French Arrangements Committee, declared to-day. He said he favored a smaller difference between the points allowed for first and second places.

American athletes have won every Olympic so far held, which



Drawing from L'Illustration (Paris)

### WHERE THE LATEST AND GREATEST OLYMPICS WILL BE HELD

The drawing, from a leading French periodical, shows the huge main stadium, containing a 500-meter track, 8 meters wide. Beside it are the training stadium and the tennis courts. "Olympic village," indicated near the bottom of the cut, will house several thousand of the athletes, altho the Americans will go elsewhere.





**Interesting news!**

Listerine Throat Tablets, containing the antiseptic oils of Listerine, are now available . . . While we frankly admit that *no* tablet or candy lozenge can deodorize the breath, the Listerine antiseptic oils in these tablets are very valuable as a relief for throat irritations.

**They are 25 cents  
a package**

## Have you ever tried it this way?

**YOU** know, of course, that Listerine has dozens of uses as a safe antiseptic. But do you know of its unusual properties as a safe, non-irritating deodorant?

Whenever you don't have time for a tub or shower, or when these are not accessible, simply try clean it leaves you feeling.

And best of all, Listerine used this way as a deodorant cannot irritate or injure the most delicate skin. Rather, it is soothing, healing, evaporates quickly, and cannot stain garments. It is the ideal deodorant.

Test its deodorizing properties this way: Rub your fingers some day with a little onion. Then apply Listerine and note how quickly the onion odor disappears.

Try Listerine as a deodorant some afternoon when you feel hot and sticky after a game of tennis; or some day when you have just finished a hot afternoon's shopping; or when you are on a motor trip and it's miles between tubs; or when you are traveling and you miss the old shower 'way back home.

You will be delighted with the refreshing, exhilarating effect and you will pass this suggestion along to your friends.—Lambert Pharmacal Company, Saint Louis, U. S. A.

*and, of course,*





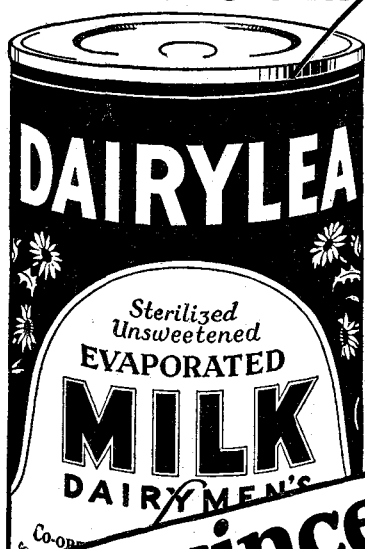
# Good News!

When you buy **DAIRYLEA** evaporated milk you are buying *direct* from the farmers who produce it.

And each can has the combined guarantee of 70,000 farmers that **DAIRYLEA** is

*richer and creamier*

Ask your Grocer for this can



**Convince Yourself!**

## SPORTS AND ATHLETICS *Continued*

might account for a certain feeling of irritation among the other contestants. When Americans won the rugby championship against the French last month, the big stadium at Colombes rang with boos, hisses, and other evidences of poor sportsmanship. French sports writers were much chagrined by these tactics, and a determined effort has been made to convince the various nationalities that, even under defeat, it is proper to "show a spirit of chivalry," as provided in the Olympic oath. The motto of the American contingent, printed on their official prospectus of the games, runs: "To meet defeat courageously and accept victory modestly—that is the test of true sportsmanship."

The thirty-five nations who have so far enlisted as contestants in the present Olympics, are, as given by *L'Illustration*, of Paris: Austria, Australia, Bulgaria, Belgium, Chile, Cuba, Egypt, Equador, Esthonia, United States, Spain, Finland, France, Great Britain, Haiti, Holland, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. The official program, established according to the classification adopted by the International Olympic Committee, adds *L'Illustration's* authority, includes these seven categories of contest:

Athletic sports (including cycling), gymnastic sports, sports of combat, nautical sports, equestrian sports, combined sports (the modern pentathlon); games, including lawn tennis, football and rugby. There will be many other contests and exhibitions, but only those in the list given above will count in the distribution of points to determine the title of Olympic champions.

"The healing of old war scars is seen in the participation of Austria and Bulgaria," comments a writer in the *New York Times*. However, he goes on:

Germany will not have a team at Paris. It was manifestly impossible for her to appear at Antwerp in 1920, so soon after the war and on soil which she had invaded, and tho Baron de Coubertin, President of the International Olympic Committee, stated in 1922 that he wished the Germans to participate this year, others on the committee voted against it. Germany, there is little doubt, will reenter the world sport contest in 1928 at Los Angeles. Greece, however, has so far lost the traditions that she created in 1,000 years of Olympics that her colors will not be seen at Colombes.

Baron de Coubertin and his colleagues are trying at Paris this year to revive one of the old Greek traditions by extending the scope of the games into the realms of the artistic. In the wooded valley of Olympia, tradition says, Herodotus once read a chapter of his history in contest with other men of letters, and Gorgias and Lysias made discourses that were cheered as enthusiastically as the victory of a Coroebus on the track.

Pindar wrote odes to celebrate the feats of the young Greek athletes, and the ideal of physical prowess joined to mental vigor and moral worth was honored in marble. As a start in this direction, an international jury, including Gabriele d'Annunzio, Blasco Ibañez, Henri de Regnier, Maeterlinck, Merejkovski, Thomas Hardy, Edith Wharton and Robert Bridges, has been designated to judge works of literature relating to sports or physical culture.

As to the part that the United States will take in the big world meet, an ocean steamship that not so many years ago was a great troop transport, carrying thousands of Americans to a world struggle in France, sails again, about the middle of June, with another American expeditionary force, which hopes to be crowned with a victory no less striking than that which perched on the banners of the Americans in 1918.

According to Gen. Henry T. Allen, one of the American Olympic officials, our athletes will face far stronger competition than in any recent Olympics. Nevertheless, says the *Times* writer:

Athletic observers in other countries, as well as in the United States, expect the Americans to come off the field with as great credit as they won at Paris in 1900, at St. Louis in 1904, at London in 1908, at Stockholm in 1912, and at Antwerp four years ago.

It is impossible, of course, to prognosticate the results of the coming games, for old athletes pass and new ones rise to greatness in the course of four years. The nations that led at Antwerp in 1920 in all probability will emerge at the top again this summer, according to athletic authorities. Another victory by America is generally considered to be assured, but it is unlikely that the United States will win with any such sweep as she exhibited in 1920 when she romped away with the honors with a total of 212 points, while Finland, whose showing was the great surprise of the meet, came in second with 105 points, leading England by thirteen points.

Finland will send 40 athletes to Paris, confident of giving the United States a close run this year. Her team will contain all the 21 point-winners of 1920, who ran away with nine first places. The Swedes also will be strong contenders, and hope at least to be runners-up for the Americans.

News from England is that her team is not likely to rank more than third, at best. The Italians have rented extensive quarters in Paris and are hoping to make an even better race for honors than they did at Antwerp. The French will make extraordinary efforts to impress their guests. Athletes have been competing in elimination contests in every city in France in recent weeks and the final team of 156 members will be chosen from the winners in the contests at Colombes and in the Pershing Stadium in Paris.

The final contests for aspirants to places on the American team were held at Harvard, June 13 and 14, and the men chosen sailed two days later on the *America* with a corps of coaches headed by Coach Robertson of Pennsylvania. There were 325 men and women athletes in the party on the *America*, together with chaperons for the women tennis-players and swimmers.

Such accommodations on the *America* as were left were sold to friends and members of families of competitors and to contributors to the Olympic fund. Provisions had been made to continue the training of the athletes on the way across and an eight-



lap track with a 100-yard straightaway was laid out on the promenade deck. The liner is scheduled to reach Cherbourg in the daytime of June 24, leaving the team two weeks of preparation before the games start.

Splendid preparations, we are assured, have been made at the other end for the reception and care of the Americans, and Col. Robert M. Thompson, president of the American Olympic Committee, who saw to the arrangements in France, is certain that "there will not be a repetition of the uncomfortable conditions that confronted the Americans at Antwerp." At Cherbourg:

The American team will be met by Americans living in Paris and taken to Paris in automobiles. The Château de Roquencourt, about 20 miles from Paris, has been rented from its owner, Prince Murat, to house the American team. Its wide rambling grounds will provide comfort and quiet during the tense weeks of the competitions. Besides the château itself, a number of ten-room huts will be built in the grounds, equipped with electric lights, showers and all needed conveniences.

In order that the athletes may not be disturbed by any change in diet, American cooks were taken along to feed them according to the best training-table formulæ. Buses will carry the Americans to and from the Colombes Stadium. The stay of the Americans should be almost idyllic. Tours to interesting places, including Fontainebleau and the battle-fields, will be arranged for them. Plans have also been made to bring the Americans and the athletes of other countries together socially. Athletes of rival nations will be guests in rotation at the American training-table. Two or three times a week there will be a "dignity dinner," at which the guests will be prominent Americans and winners of the day's games.

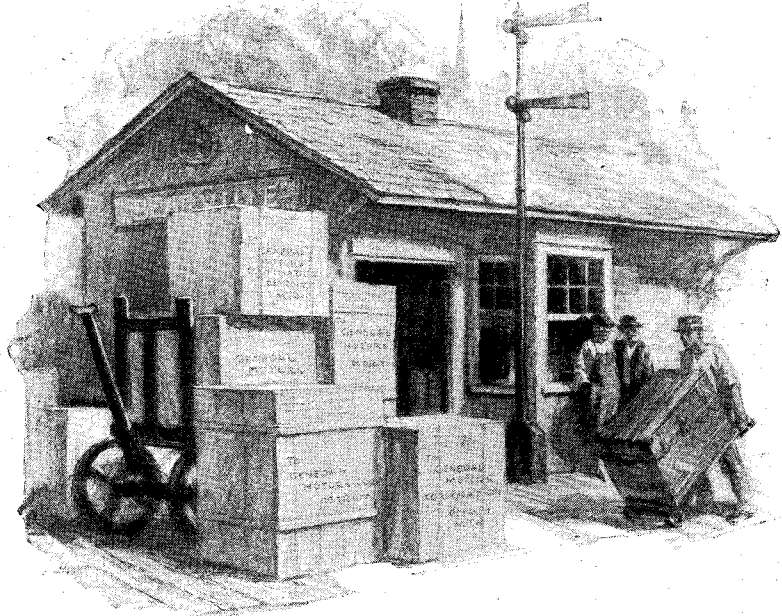
The sending of this new expeditionary force is an expensive matter. It will cost approximately \$1,000 each to put the 325 athletes in the field. The American committee has been endeavoring to raise a fund of \$350,000 to defray expenses, and tho many noted persons have contributed heavily, contributions have lagged, and the finance committee, headed by General Allen and the treasurer, Julius H. Barnes, had considerable difficulty in meeting the payments for the steamship.

England, with far less expense to meet, already has raised \$200,000 for her team. France, besides the government appropriation of 10,000,000 francs, which the construction of the stadium has largely consumed, has raised a public subscription, to which the President and all the Cabinet Ministers contributed 2,000 francs each.

The huge stadium at Colombes, according to a commentator in *L'Illustration* (Paris), is 350 meters long by 250 meters broad. The running-track is 8 meters wide and 500 meters around, or about 525 yards. The antique stadium at Athens, restored for the 1906 Olympics, recalls the French writer, measured 178 meters long by about 33 meters wide, while the length of the classical Olympic stadium, which was rectangular, was 192 meters. The *Times* writer adds that:

The stadium of the original Olympics,

## FACTS ABOUT A FAMOUS FAMILY



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THE INCOME of the General Motors family comes from the sale of its cars, trucks, accessories, and other products.

A large part of this income is spent for materials and supplies, such as steel, lumber, cotton, leather, wool, glass, paint, chemicals and tools. Still more is spent for labor.

The materials are furnished by thousands of concerns all over the world.

Probably in your own community *somebody* sells *something* to General Motors, and you share directly or indirectly in the profit of that sale.

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# ! betrayed

*Their first conversation betrayed the fact that she was not fastidious*

AT a distance she had appeared unusually neat, immaculate. But upon their first face-to-face meeting he discovered that her teeth were not clean. And he soon lost interest.

So many people overlook this one matter of fastidiousness. And do so in spite of the fact that in conversation the teeth are the one most noticeable thing about you.

Notice today how you, yourself, watch another person's teeth when he or she is talking. If the teeth are not well kept they at once become a liability.

*Listerine Tooth Paste cleans teeth a new way. At last our chemists have discovered a polishing ingredient that really cleans without scratching the enamel—a difficult problem finally solved.*

You will notice the improvement even in the first few days. And you *know* it is cleaning safely.

So the makers of Listerine, the safe antiseptic, have found for you also the really safe dentifrice.

What are your teeth saying about you today?—**LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO., Saint Louis, U. S. A.**

## LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

*Large tube—25c*

### SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

*Continued*

2,500 years ago, was situated alongside the River Rhipia. The one built for the Eighth Olympics is hardly less picturesquely placed, for it is beside the Seine and close to the city, which more nearly than any other corresponds to Athens in the modern world. The field within the track is now green with grass, and already, according to messages from Paris, is fit for the jumps, the javelin-throws, the discus-hurling and the pole-vault. The track is separated from the first rows of seats by a picket fence and a moat to prevent interference with the runners.

At either side of the field is a great grandstand, each stand capable of seating 10,000 spectators, and at each end of the track are uncovered places for 20,000, giving a total seating capacity of 60,000, not counting the boxes. Persons who watched the rugby game that opened the stadium say the view is good from every part of the stands and that the exits are so well arranged that the stadium was emptied in five minutes at the close of the game.

There is every expectation that Americans will be on hand in force to support their athletes. The American Olympic Committee has reserved 500 places in the stands for Americans, and it is estimated that fully 2,000 Americans will be present at each day's games. With an unusually great number of American tourists going to Europe this summer, it is probable that from 50,000 to 75,000 Americans altogether will see the games.

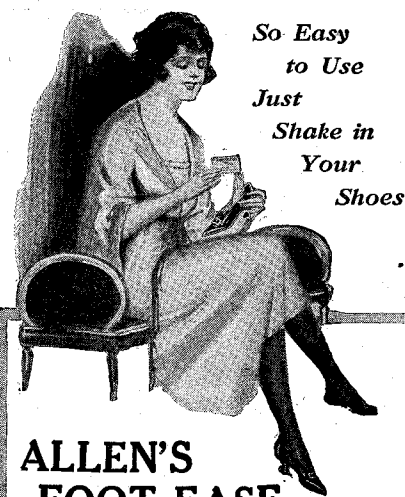
The stadium at Colombes and its surrounding grounds, including a swimming- and diving-tank and fields for rugby and soccer, tennis and riding events, are only a part of the great plant for the 1924 Olympics. The French are constructing a temporary Ville Olympique at Colombes to house athletes and others concerned in the contests.

Arrangements are being made now in Paris to take care of what is expected to be an unprecedented influx of visitors and get them quickly and comfortably to and from the stadium. The Paris-St. Lazare Railroad will build an electric line running from the station closest to the center of Paris to the gates of the stadium, and bus lines also will be installed, running from the boulevards to Colombes.

The French, who probably have shown more care than any other people in the world to prevent profiteering against visitors, have taken action to prevent extortion. Prefect Naudin of the Department of the Seine recently called in representatives of the hotels, tourist agencies and the Olympic Committee's Bureau of Accommodations and drew up plans to assure visitors in Paris this summer accommodations in accordance with their means. The 400 Paris members of the Hotel Keepers' Association have volunteered to cooperate with the Olympic Committee and the city authorities.

Here is the oath to which the 6,000 competitors in the great games will subscribe, in the various languages of the thirty-five countries represented at Colombes:

"We swear that we are taking part in the Olympic Games as loyal competitors, observing the rules governing the games, and eager to show a spirit of chivalry, for the honor of our countries and for the glory of sport."



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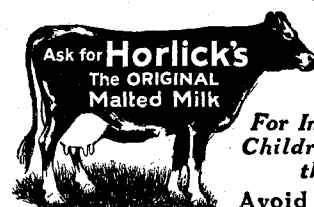
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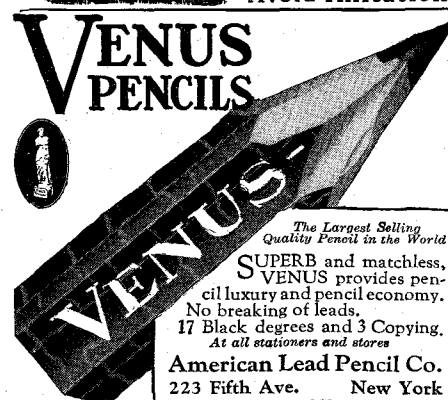
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### WHAT IS THE KEYSTONE OF A BASEBALL TEAM?

"SECOND BASE," replies the fan, without any hesitation whatever, "is the keystone of a baseball team." And there are plenty of experts who agree that he is just about right. A long, long time ago some keen analyst of baseball dubbed second base the keystone sack, a judgment which shows, declares T. Von Ziekursch, writing in the June number of *Strength*, that "he was an oracle." Also, says Mr. Von Ziekursch, the other day an American League manager was discussing the main factors in the making of a winning baseball machine. He didn't talk of .300 hitters all around, or Johnsonian pitching exclusively, nor the kind of defense the old Chicago White Sox were capable of offering about 1906. "Give any manager two real stars in the pitching-box, a great second baseman and shortstop and his troubles are just about over," was the way this manager put it. Think it over, says Mr. Von Ziekursch, and—

It's easy to see that he just about summed it up, also to figure out that when you're referring to the keystone sack in these days you don't mean second base exclusively. That expression has taken on a new meaning and spread out until now it embraces the shortstop, and it's easy to see why. Covering the second sack has become as much a part of his job as it is the second baseman's.

Certainly, the first and third basemen and the outfielders are mighty important factors in the play of any ball club, but it's down around that old keystone that pennants are won and lost, including the pitcher, of course.

The manager who pointed this out went on to elucidate, indicating the Yankees and the Giants last season with Baneroff and Frisch forming a formidable barrier for McGraw, and Scott and Ward a corking pair to carry the burden for Miller Huggins. But that wasn't the main point in the argument.

In the first place it takes pitching to win ball games, but the best of pitching and the coolest of mound stars can not be effective when there's always a thought turned from the batter to a weak spot on the inner defense. Put yourself in the pitcher's box, figuratively speaking, with a runner on first and a strong defensive combination around second base. What a difference it makes when you can devote all your attention to "bearing down" on the batter to force him to hit through the center of the diamond, down toward second or short, secure in the knowledge that there are a couple of sharks waiting there to turn his wallop into a double play or to ruin his hit and run plans with a force out.

Not only that, the aforementioned pilot pointed out, but the average manager on the side lines or the bench looks toward the second baseman and shortstop to act as the pivot around which the whole team revolves, to steady it and hold it together from the standpoint of team play, even to direct it when the tight moments come and quick decisions have to be made. That is the only part of the entire baseball field where two men are playing one position to all intents and purposes.

Look back over some of the great teams,



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The flexible arch of the Cantilever Shoe fits snugly and harmonizes with the flexing movements of the foot. This means well exercised foot muscles—stronger, springier arches. The flexible shank and the natural lines of the shoe give freedom of circulation, which is half the secret of keeping cool. The well placed, moderate heel distributes the weight of the body evenly over the foot, instead of allowing it to bear down on the inner and weaker side of the foot arch. By encouraging correct body posture, there is no unnatural pressure on the internal organs to result in backache.

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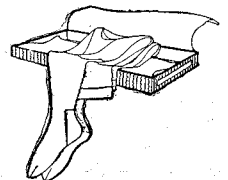
Now that prices have been reduced, you find Cantilever Shoes more economical than ever before. Long wearing, moderately priced, these excellent shoes

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Women find that they often save half the price of a pair of Cantilever Shoes by the reductions in hosiery expense which follow. In Cantilevers there is no rub, rub, rub, to wear away fine hosiery. The heel of the shoe fits snugly and the flexible arch acts with the foot, so that your heel does not ride up and down against the back of the shoe. The same is true of the Men's Cantilever. Socks wear longer.

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Morse & Burt Co., 1 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. They will send you the address and a new booklet on shoes and feet.

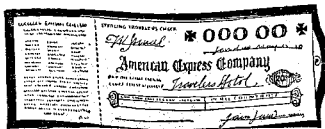




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## SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

of the past, with an eye to what caused their greatness, suggests the critic:

All that's necessary is to pick out a couple of them. Any team that had Hans Wagner at short and a couple of classy fingers had something, and that's where Pittsburgh landed its National League flags.

Then there were the Cubs with Tinker and Evers, about as steadily brilliant a combination as ever lived. There have been greater shortstops than Tinker and better second basemen than Evers, but they were a wonderful pair together. About all the rest of the team had to do was to keep its head up and try to think fast enough to carry out what Tinker and Evers started.

The same way with that famous team which Connie Mack developed to rule the roost in 1910, '11, '13 and '14. Barry and Collins were just about all that could be desired. They had every play made before it started. Of course, that's a little far-fetched, but it about describes it. That team never had better than a fair outfield, and not even a great hitting outfield at that.

Jack Coombs, the famous right-hander who figured so prominently on the pitching corps, and who was mighty wild at times, told the writer that he never worried about how many men he walked, because he could always figure on them being taken care of at second. What a load to lift from a pitcher's mind.

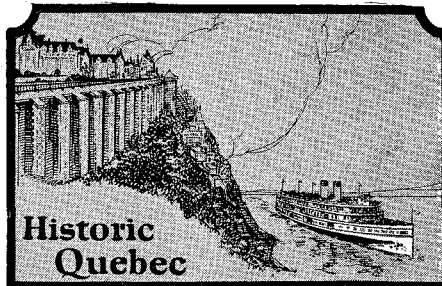
Looking back, too, you'll notice that McGraw always had a fancy pair around second on all his championship teams, and that all leads down to the season of 1924.

He let Bancroft go to manage the Braves this year. Banny's been up there under the big top and a star for nine seasons. Undoubtedly he'd be good for several more as a top-flight brilliant. But McGraw let him go and took a chance on young Travis Jackson, who came up from the Southern Association and stepped into the shoes of Banny when he was hurt last season. Jackson helped pull the Giants through to their pennant. But he still has to prove that he's a capable running-mate for Frisch. If he fails it will take a baseball miracle to pull the Giants through with that uncertain pitching staff. Once again you've got the old keystone combination in all its importance. But we're inclined to think that McGraw must see the goods all cut and polished in Jackson or he'd never take a chance like that by turning Bancroft loose, even to help out Christy Mathewson and his Braves.

But there's another angle to this keystone situation in the National League, believes Mr. Von Ziekursch. To wit:

Give either the Pirates or the Cincinnati Reds a player of the caliber of Frank Frisch down there at second base and we doubt whether they could be beaten out of the pennant even by the Giants. That's where the Pirates are uncertain, with age creeping up and the Reds no more sure. Undoubtedly Cincy has the pitching staff, but it's been touted beyond all reason.

All winter critics and baseball men generally have been shouting the praises of that Red hill corps. Certainly it is good with Rixey, Luque and Donohue as mainstays, but Benton is an ancient veteran, Carl Mays will be the surprise of the year if he amounts to much, and Jackie May has yet to win his major league spurs.



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Hopping from the National to the American League you bump into a couple of mighty formidable keystone combinations. The Yanks have Scott and Ward, and that's enough said. They've got it, and in addition to that they've got the peer of any pitching corps in the league. Next to them we'd rate the Athletics with Galloway and Max Bishop, who came up from the Baltimore Orioles a big-leaguer right off the bat, and Jimmy Dykes to fill in. As a matter of fact, Galloway and Bishop look every bit as good as the Yanks combine, but the A's have got a pitching staff to equal that of the Yanks, and there you are. The White Sox have something pretty sweet in Eddie Collins at second but they're lacking at short and in the box. You can go right on down the list through both leagues and find the secret of weakness in any of the camps by looking at three positions, the box, second base and shortstop. Those are the spots where champions are made.

#### "ZERO HOUR STRIKING FOR COLLEGE ATHLETICS"

TOO much money, too much "professionalism," too much devotion to acquiring championships and large gate receipts, at the expense of general education and true sportsmanship—these are a few of the accusations that are leveled against athletics in our schools, and more particularly in our wealthier universities. Witnesses for the defense announce that athletics were never so generally followed by all classes in our schools and colleges as they are to-day, that the amateur spirit is being emphasized, especially in the high schools of the land, and that professional coaching and other aids to championships, rather than to sports, are being minimized. Just now there is a very live question as to whether college students should be permitted to play baseball for money during the summer. An anonymous writer, who signs himself "Veteran Sports Writer," discussing the matter in the *Dearborn Independent*, under the headline of "Zero Hour Striking for College Athletics," announces that:

Amateurism, in the strict sense of the word, is impracticable in the United States. To demand that athletes live up to the strict letter of the law means the encouragement of hypocrisy and deceit. And in this hypocrisy and deceit there is far greater danger to the athlete than in the taking of money for his services. It is destructive to the moral character of the man.

Many eloquent addresses are being delivered on the evils that beset college athletics, the growing tendency toward professionalism, the curse of commercialism. This same eloquence has marked the winter season of each year in a considerable stretch of seasons. But the same orators have failed to go beneath the surface. They have not given words to the cause of the proclaimed evil. The men who deliver themselves upon the subject have apparently never done more than touch the covering. They have not tilted the lid and looked beneath. Their war has been upon the effect and not upon the cause, upon the results and not upon the reasons. The most important angles of the situation have been ignored.

Often those that point the finger of guilt



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## SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

are among the men that are to blame for the guilt. They are among the men that have contributed the chief cause for the condition so widely deplored.

In a recent address a famous educator told his audience that college sports were becoming more and more commercialized, and he tried to give an explanation for it. He said the cause was the sports pages of the daily newspapers. These pages, he explained, devote their columns almost exclusively to professional sports. The athletes read the columns. They discover that a certain major-league ball club signs a player for a salary well up in five figures; that another major-league team buys a player for a figure in the six figures; that baseball made millions of dollars in the previous year; that the world series had greater gate receipts than in any previous October; that a hockey player receives several hundred dollars for each game; that a man playing professional football gets as much; that a pugilist demands a million dollars for his end of the purse to fight for the world's championship; that another pugilist refuses to fight for a paltry \$250,000; that tennis stars are to receive money for playing; that golf professionals are making from \$10,000 to \$30,000 a year; that fabulous sums are paid to the pros. for a single match; that ski-jumpers get \$200 a week; that pro. basket-ball players get as high as \$250 a game. Day after day, in each issue of his favorite newspaper, the young athlete reads these facts. Always, when he reads of a sporting event, the event is linked with the dollar-mark. In his mind sport and money become inseparable companions; he can not think of one without thinking of the other. He naturally concludes that sport can not be conducted without remuneration. The tone of the newspaper columns is then, according to the educator, the reason for the spread of commercialism in our colleges and universities.

This educator evidently has missed a great deal on the sports pages of the daily newspapers, in the belief of "Veteran Sports Writer." For instance, says the "Veteran":

He has not read the college sport news, and of this quite a bit is being printed in the newspapers, more now than ever. And, had the educator read the sports pages, he would have found the real reason for the spreading tendency toward professionalism. There, on those same pages, we discover that one university is completing a stadium costing two million dollars; that another university is starting one that will cost at least as much; that another university is planning to build one more expensive than any of the others; that certain universities are going to extend the seating capacity of their stadiums to get bigger crowds and bigger receipts; that such and such university exceeded its previous football profits by many thousands in the past season; university football teams playing for \$50,000 guaranties; universities engaging football coaches for salaries in five figures; university football teams taking trips across the country to engage in holiday games; universities charging five dollars a seat for football games.

If the athlete reads the sports pages as carefully as he is credited with reading them he certainly will read the news of the college sports, since he is vitally interested

in them. If he is deeply impressed with the monetary advantages of professional sport, how much more is he impressed, then, with the commercial value of his own college sports. It is only natural for the athlete to assume that, since the apparent object of college athletics is to secure as many dollars as possible in the athletic treasury, his services should be rewarded with something more substantial than a letter. He feels that since he brings such tremendous revenue into the treasury he is entitled to a small share of it. That is only human.

Colleges and universities have more and more developed the commercial tendency. The gate receipts have been uppermost in mind with those at the head of college athletics. The football schedules (and football is the great paying college sport) are so framed as to provide the greatest revenue. The team that is in the greatest demand is the team that can guarantee the largest crowd. Teams that are drawing cards are the teams that will find favor over the traditional and poorer rivals.

The athlete readily understands the purpose of it all. Being young and impressionable he catches the flavor of the thing. He decides after a while that since he is instrumental in providing these big receipts, he should share in them. The frame of mind of a college athlete is, after all, merely a reflection of the condition that has arisen in the battle for the dollar at the gate.

To be an amateur athlete a boy must never have received money for his services. That is the strict interpretation of the rule. A great many boys have received money for playing ball, playing football, running in races or appearing in some other form of sport where they took pay for their services.

Summer baseball offers one of the simplest methods of earning money. Many of the men engaged in varsity athletics have playing ability on the ball field. They can with ease get positions on semi-professional teams or some of the minor-league teams in the summer months. Many young men have used this means of employment to pay their way through college. After school opens they engage in some form of college sport. To do this they must appear as amateurs and deny that they ever received money. To evade the penalty attached to taking money, which in the case of colleges means being barred from athletics, they deny ever having received money. To cover up the evidence, they play under assumed names.

Here we have the greatest evil resulting from the amateur rule. The boy's love for athletics causes him to play under a name other than his own and later on to deny that he played for money. He practises deceit and hypocrisy. The practises that he indulges in are ruinous to his moral character.

Scattered about this country are many young men who have played summer ball for money. Some of them played on factory teams, some on semi-professional teams, some on hotel teams and others in minor leagues. These boys are engaged in some form or other of college sports. They are posing as amateurs, denying their summer occupation and their violation of the amateur code.

Discovery and positive proof may mean disbarment and, again, it may not. Often the athlete continues playing even after he is found out. Excuses are discovered and accepted. This is really official encouragement of the deceit.

The professional tendency among our college athletes would probably not be entirely erased by playing baseball in the



summer months, but it would be considerably relieved. The utter prohibition provided by the college law at present has resulted in a general collapse of the object in view, which is sport for sport's sake and the development of the physical as well as the mental side in our educational institutions.

Colleges are not going to quit trying to get as much as possible in sports. They will continue planning for the largest possible revenue. They will, unintentionally, continue encouraging the professional tendencies in the athletes. They are ever associating the dollar with college sports, planning their schedules so that the highest profit can be derived, and it is but natural that the college athletes will continue associating the dollar with the game and the athlete will be inclined to make the varsity aim his own and individual aim. This is the natural effect of the condition that exists.

Permitting summer baseball, as several universities already do, will in a measure relieve the situation. There is, as has been pointed out, nothing dishonorable in getting money for playing baseball in the summer months while there is every dishonor in playing under a fictitious name and making a flat denial later on so that the player can retain his eligibility.

New rules will only muddle up the situation more and more. What is needed most of all is moderation of the existing rules. The boys can not be expected to ignore the lure of the professional aspect when it is so appealing to their masters. And the masters do not seem able to overcome it.

#### DEMPSEY AS A MOVIE HERO

NEWSPAPER sports writers, as a class, are acquiring amusement out of our heavyweight champion prize-fighter's adventure into filmdom. Mr. Dempsey can fight with his fists as few men have ever fought before, they agree, but is he capable of uplifting the movies? On the other hand, leaving aside the matter of the \$1,000,000 which Mr. Dempsey is said to have received for his services, may the movies be expected to have a good effect on Mr. Dempsey? One observer reports that Mr. Dempsey's large, fierce eyebrows have been "plucked" in order to add to his manly beauty; and now comes W. O. McGeehan, sports writer for the New York *Herald Tribune*, with further comments upon what the movies have done to Jack, and Jack to the movies. "After peering intently at a private projection of Mr. Dempsey's first film," reports Mr. McGeehan, "I can say that the effect of the movies on Jack Dempsey, from the point of view of pulchritude, has been good." Mr. McGeehan further deposes and remarks:

Mr. Dempsey, who is one of our foremost demonstrators of modified murder, is transformed by the art of the make-up man into a somewhat sheepish and harmless-looking young man who makes moon faces at the heroines and pats the hand of a tubercular stage mother with the fist that fractured the jaw of Mr. Jess Willard. In the "movies" the nose of Mr. Jack Dempsey becomes Grecian, or thereabouts.

It was Mr. James J. Johnston, the boy bandit, who called the attention of the critics to this little detail. "Pipe the beak!" whispered Mr. Johnston. "They have built up the smeller with putty. That's



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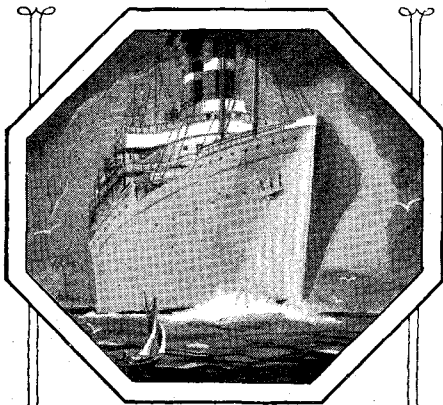
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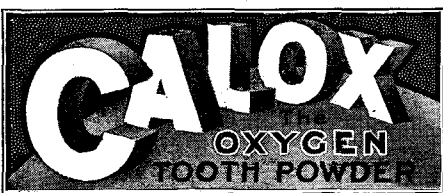
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## SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

real art. You could hardly tell it from the real horn, could you?"

While he is plying his original vocation the nose of Mr. Dempsey is somewhat retroussé. Its peculiar style of architecture is due to Mr. Dempsey forgetting to duck one early in his career, or from committing the faux pas of blocking one with his nose, smeller, beak or horn. This accident created a depression in the center and caused the tip to tilt upward, as tho in scorn of the world.

In the ring the hair of Mr. Jack Dempsey is particularly rebellious. It bristles like the hair of an angry boar. It lends to Dempsey an appearance of ferocity which seems quite natural to him when the bell rings. But the hair of Mr. Dempsey in the "movies" is slicked back as smoothly as the locks of the young man who poses for the collar ads.

The name of the preparation used by Mr. Dempsey to get this particular effect has not yet been divulged. It is assumed that the manufacturers have not yet mailed the certified check for Mr. Dempsey's testimonial.

The taming of the wild hair of Dempsey by the use of Slickerine, or whatever the compound may be, seems to make the most startling physical change in him. It calls to mind a pet theory of John E. Madden, who knows everything about breeding horses and considerable about prize-fighting.

"When there are two fighters of about equal merit," said Mr. Madden, "I go close to them and look at the hair near their eyes. The one with the coarser hair is the better fighter. And I do the same thing with horses. It is an almost infallible sign."

There are no available statistics upon which Mr. Madden's theory can be tested. Mr. James J. Jeffries certainly was a hairy person and he certainly could fight. On the other hand, Mr. Arthur Pelky, the celebrated horizontal battler, was almost as hairy, and Mr. Pelky could not fight. Consequently, off-hand, the hirsute theory does not sound so good.

With the slicking of Mr. Dempsey's hair comes a general softening of "The Killer's" features. This is especially evident when the champion, as *Jack O'Day*, a young man of very noble character, is looking at one of the various heroines. The mooncalf expression with which the simple young heroes of the silent drama are expected to look upon the heroines seems to be simulated by Mr. Jack Dempsey with astonishing naturalness.

Somehow that mooncalf expression seemed to come into the normally ferocious countenance of the heavyweight champion all too easily. As a Valentino Mr. Dempsey was a bit mushy, as they say. If that look lingers in his countenance some of the "logical contenders" will be wanting to take a sock at it just for the pure enjoyment of the sock. The "movies" seem to have softened our champion where Mr. Gibbons and Señor Luis Angel Firpo failed.

M. Jacques Curley, the famous linguist and promoter, deplors the fact that pugilists are invading the silent drama, and that "movies" depicting the activities of the cauliflower ear industry are permitted to be shown.

"It is a terrible knock to the game," said Mr. Curley. "The plots always show the manly art in its worst form. For instance, the story usually involves a double-crossing

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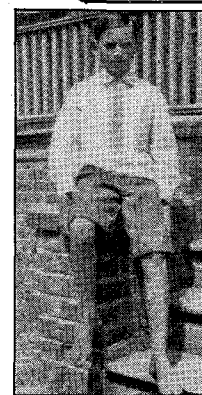
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or some sort of crooked work. Also it shows the managers and the promoters in a very bad light.

"Take the 'movie' 'Broken Blossoms.' That is an awful knock to the sport. Why, it actually makes a villain out of a prize-fighter! People who see that will believe that all prize-fighters are brutal, and they will think that all promoters are not working for the best interests of the sport. There ought to be some protection for the boxing business. If they are going to show such films they ought to censor them so that the game will not get the worst of it.

"Nobody is going to see Jack Dempsey grabbing the broad to his manly bosom. They are going to the 'movies' to see Jack Dempsey boxing, and any boxing he does for the camera is bound to be a frame. It isn't right that they should put a stop to the real thing and let the phony stuff get by.

"Then the fellows that they get to represent the managers and the promoters give me a pain. It is a libel on Tex Rickard, Leo P. Flynn, Jimmy Johnston, Billy Gibson and myself. And we are sort of sensitive about being made mugs on the screen."

Mr. Curley seems instinctively right in his objection to fighting films and his apprehension concerning their ultimate effect upon the cauliflower ear industry. One of these days some "moving" picture firm may decide to give a film version of Ring Lardner's "Champion." If that were screened and presented with any degree of fidelity, there would be no more cauliflower ear industry.

In justice to the company producing Mr. Dempsey's films it must be said that the plots are highly moral in tone. There is nothing in them to bring the blush of shame to the most sensitive cheek. The nobility of the cauliflower ear industry is upheld in every reel. Parents coming away from "Fight and Win" may be inclined to break into little Rollo's bank to buy him a set of boxing-gloves.

Of course there is a hint of what they call "sex" in these films. But it is handled with a delicacy that would even get by the judge who maintained that all literature should be denatured to suit a seminary girl of the mid-Victorian period. Mr. Jack Dempsey does not make love with the brazenness of a Valentino. His love-making is repressed.

Mr. Dempsey merely looks at the "goil." He does not manhandle her. There are no shameless petting parties in this clean and wholesome Dempsey film. The Dempsey "movies" are safe and sane, and will get by any censor.

As the "movies" have had a softening effect upon Mr. Dempsey, it begins to look as tho the thing may be mutual. Mr. Dempsey promises to have a softening—not to say mushy—effect upon the "movies."

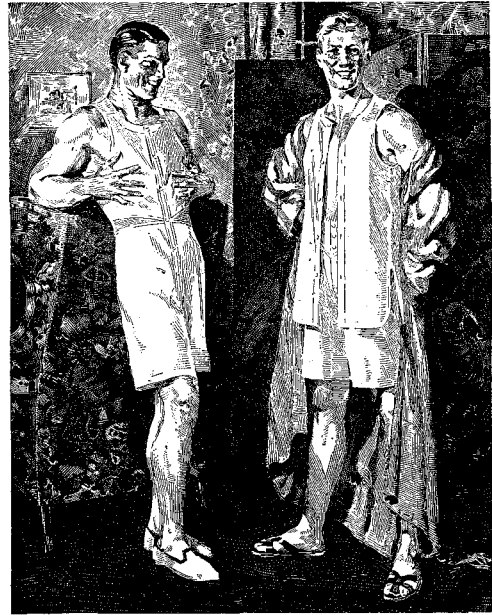
**Lucky for Him.**—A certain famous preacher was introduced to a wealthy city stock broker of the pompous *nouveau riche* type, who boasted to him of his success. "When I landed in this country," he said, "I hadn't a cent in my pocket."

"Yes," said the other quietly, "but there were other pockets."—*Mobile Register*.

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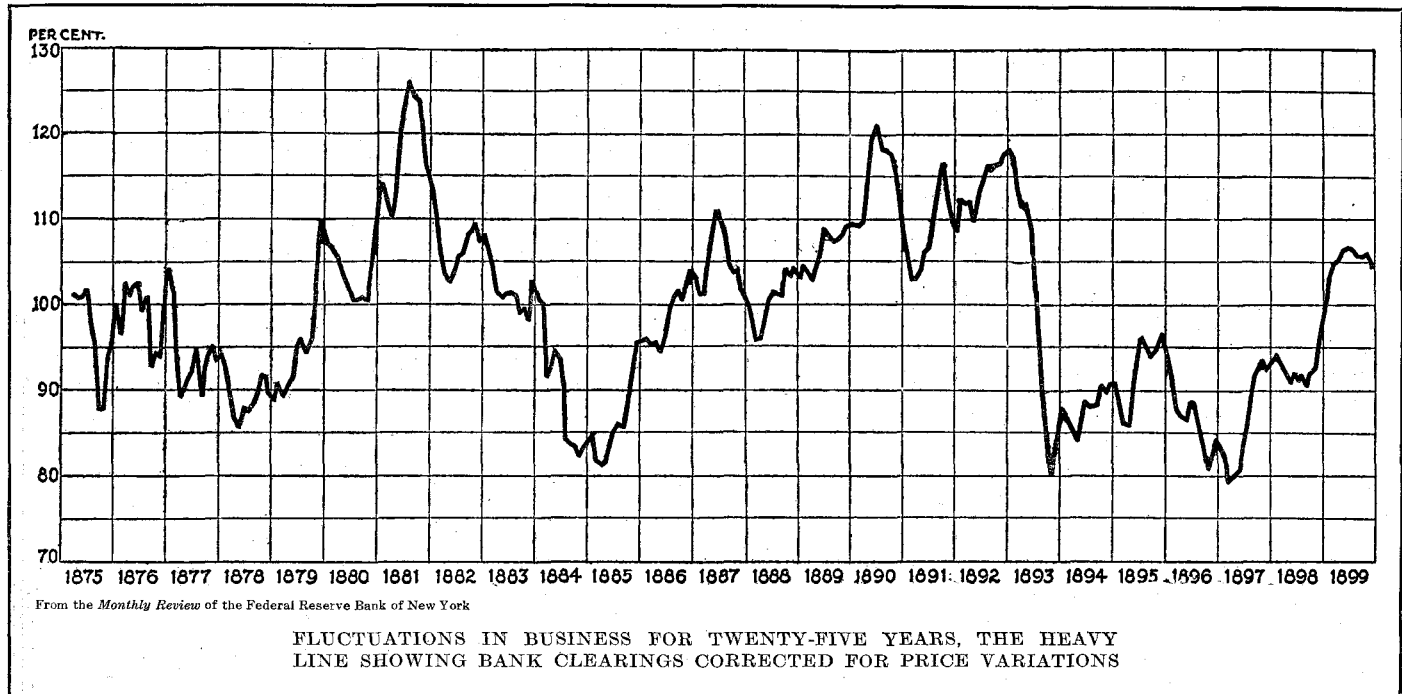
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# INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE



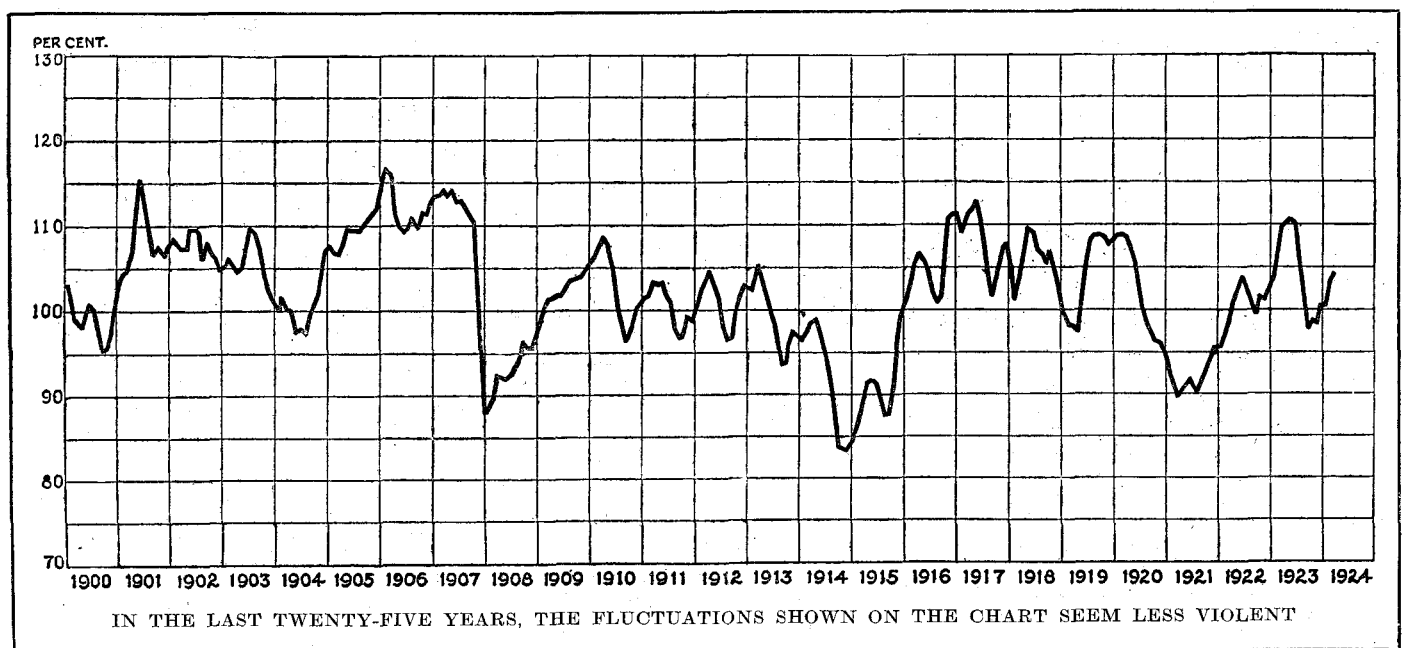
## FIFTY YEARS OF BUSINESS UPS AND DOWNS

THE PRESENT HESITATING MOOD of industry and business coming after the year had started in with a wave of activity again directs the minds of financial writers to the recurring succession of ups and downs in business. A writer in *The Annalist* is convinced that there is a definite forty months' cycle, which is not entirely constant but varies somewhat from time to time, and he feels convinced by present conditions that the cycle is running true to form. Various organizations have constructed index numbers showing the movements in general business, and while they disagree in details they are alike in main features. That is:

They show that business reached a low in the middle of 1921 and attained a new high in the spring of 1923. On the forty months' basis it should again be at the bottom in the autumn of 1924. The early part of 1924 has been marked by a distinct rally, but again there is a tendency for a downward movement, and it is not impossible that bottom may be reached before the end of the year.

Our Federal Reserve Bank experts are, of course, deeply interested in the trend of business conditions. A writer in the New York Reserve Bank *Review* reminds us that while bank clearings are an extremely reliable measure of the volume of business they are subject to disturbances due to price changes. So an index has been devised to allow for the price element in the clearings figures and produce a line, the movement of which from year to year corresponds with other statistical evidences of the country's industrial life. The accompanying diagram, reprinted from last month's *Review*, "shows by months for the past fifty years the deviations in the clearings figures from the line of regular increase," the latter line of course being represented by the 100 per cent. level. According to the writer for the bank:

These figures allow for price changes and seasonal variation and therefore reflect the recurrent swings upward and downward in the physical volume of the country's business activity. It





will be noted that there has been a gradual tendency for these swings to become less and less violent, reflecting the country's increased industrial stability due to growth in wealth and resources and greater diversification of industries.

Just at present most interpreters of business conditions hesitate to prophesy the immediate future. *Bradstreets*, for instance, is mindful of the way in which cool or rainy weather has helped "to retard retail trade, crop work and growth, and to some extent, building." But, we read further,

The underlying optimism displayed in many lines, based apparently on the large volume of business doing as compared with years previous to 1923, is leading to a rather marked tendency to discuss a possible turn for the better as being not far distant. When this turn is likely to appear, if appear it does, is, however, the subject of debate.

While the passage of the tax bill has been helpful, *Dun's Review* observes that "the time is not far off when the slowing down that usually comes with the summer is to be looked for, while the restraints that invariably mark a Presidential year are operative now and there is still a waiting attitude in most quarters."

To a writer in *The Magazine of Wall Street* it seems that the chief factors in the slow-up of business have been over-buying, maladjustment of prices, excessive manufacturing capacity, high taxes and costs, agricultural depression, and politics. The writer ventures the prediction that:

We face in the immediate future, say, until autumn, a period of hesitating business conditions marked by lower industrial profits, reduced or passed dividends, growing unemployment and lower prices. Our ultimate prospects, on the other hand, are vastly more favorable and contain the basis for a period of marvelous prosperity.

#### THE ENGLISHMAN'S FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

THE British capitalist is beginning to work back into his pre-war position as a foreign investor, according to a study by the Banker's Trust Company of New York, to which attention is briefly called by *The Wall Street Journal*. Foreign investments of the people of the British Isles are estimated now at about \$17,000,000,000, which is a reduction of something like \$3,000,000,000 from the estimated holdings just before the war. Since \$5,000,000,000 in foreign investments were disposed of to help finance the war, this, we are told, indicates a recovery of something like \$2,000,000,000 in foreign holdings since the close of the war. We read:

The geographical distribution of England's external investments is estimated roughly to be about one-half with her Dominions and one-half in foreign countries. Prior to the war their foreign investments yielded the British people an income of approximately \$1,000,000,000. The income from this source in 1923 was around \$730,000,000.

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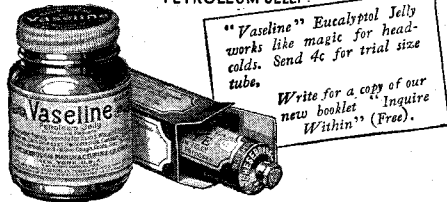
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## CURRENT EVENTS

### FOREIGN

June 4.—Dr. H. G. Miller and the Rev. Robert A. Jaffray are released by the Chinese bandits who recently captured the motor-boat *Roanoke*, belonging to the American Southern Baptist Mission, at Wuchow, and carried off four white and twenty Chinese prisoners. The released men are to arrange ransom for their fellow prisoners.

Paul Painlevé is elected president of the French Chamber of Deputies.

Four cases of suicide carried out in emulation of the Japanese who slew himself near the ruins of the American Embassy building on May 31, in a protest against American exclusion of Japanese, are reported from Tokyo.

Lieut. Lowell H. Smith and his mechanician, Leslie P. Arnold, who were delayed at Kagoshima, Japan, by engine trouble, rejoin at Shanghai their companions on the American around-the-world flight.

June 5.—Edouard Herriot, leader of the radical group in the French Parliament, declines to accept the Premiership from President Millerand on the ground that it would be impossible to form a Left Wing ministry while Millerand is in office.

The deadly power attributed to the "death ray" failed to materialize in the recent governmental tests, William Leach, Under Secretary of the Air Ministry, informs the House of Commons.

The insurrection in Albania is reported growing, and two of the most important Albanian centers, Scutari and Avlona, are said to be in the hands of the Nationalists, as the insurgents call themselves.

An anti-American demonstration by 25,000 people occurs in Tokyo, while, earlier in the day, a crowd of 10,000 gives an ovation to Cyrus E. Woods, retiring American Ambassador, as he leaves Tokyo.

June 6.—The underground railways strike in London spreads considerably, and 6,000 members of the uniformed staff employed by the Underground Railways group cease work in support of the unofficial strike of shopmen and workers in the power department of the company.

The Reichstag, by 247 to 183, approves the Marx-Stresemann Cabinet on its stand favoring acceptance of the Dawes report.

June 7.—The Communist party of Great Britain, in speaking of the underground railways strike, says it "welcomes this growing spirit of revolt on the part of the workers fighting against capitalism, and pledges itself to do all it can to help them."

The Italian Chamber of Deputies expresses confidence in Premier Mussolini by a vote of 361 to 107. The Premier warns Parliament that its continuance as a legislative institution hangs in the balance.

The national movement in Albania adds the Province of Goritza to its conquests. It is stated that the Council of Ministers has decided to accept the Nationalists' conditions, concerned chiefly with the political, social and economic emancipation of the people.

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June 8.—M. François-Marsal forms what is called the "fifteen-minute Cabinet" to present President Millerand's message to Parliament.

June 10.—Following a vote of no confidence by the Chamber of Deputies, it is officially announced that President Alexandre Millerand will resign. Simultaneously the Chamber votes against the François-Marsal ministry, which delivered the Presidential communication demanding the upholding of the President's constitutional rights.

A Moscow-Riga express train is reported wrecked by bombs placed on the tracks by anti-Soviet conspirators, and a number of high Soviet officials are reported killed.

## DOMESTIC

June 4.—Counsel for Harry M. Daugherty inform the Senate committee investigating the former Attorney-General's administration of the Department of Justice that he will not submit to examination, and the investigation is practically ended. Chairman Brookhart indicates that at some future time the committee will seek to force Mr. Daugherty to testify.

The House and Senate conferees eliminate from the postal salaries increase bill the Borah amendment providing, among other things, for publication of campaign contributions at ten-day intervals during campaigns.

Benjamin Catchings, an attorney of New York, files suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to prevent payment of the soldiers' bonus.

The American party, in convention at Columbus, nominates Judge Gilbert O. Nations of Washington for President, and former Congressman Charles H. Randall of Los Angeles for Vice-President.

Indictments, charging murder and riot, are returned by the grand jury at Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, against forty-four men arrested two months ago in connection with the fight between visiting Ku Klux Klansmen and residents of the village of Lily, Pennsylvania.

The Senate rejects the proposal to loan Germany \$25,000,000 for purchase of foodstuffs in this country.

June 5.—The Public Lands committee reports to the Senate on its investigation of the naval oil leases that the law was flagrantly disregarded in negotiating the Sinclair and Doheny leases, and the acceptance by Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall of \$100,000 from E. L. Doheny is described as "in the last degree reprehensible."

The Senate adopts the conference report on the postal salaries increase bill, which carries Representative Cable's provision requiring quarterly reports on campaign expenditures before and after a national campaign.

June 6.—Fifteen men are killed and a score or more are injured by an explosion in the Loomis colliery of the Glen Alden Coal Company in Hanover Township, Pennsylvania.

A treaty providing for the suppression of the smuggling of liquor and narcotics is signed in Washington by the United States and Canada.

June 7.—President Coolidge vetoes the postal salaries increase bill, saying "government extravagance must stop."

The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections

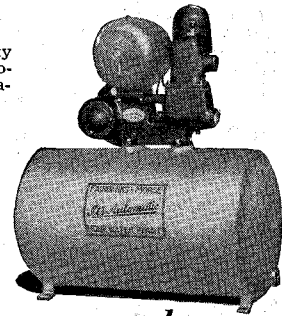
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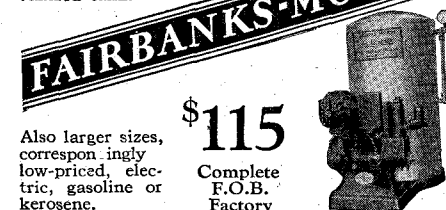
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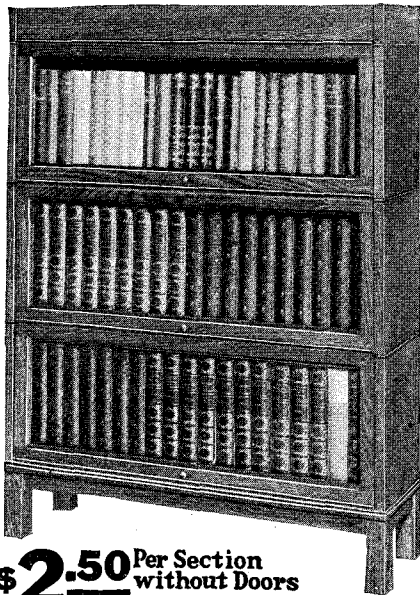
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## CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

decides that so far as the present evidence is concerned Senator Earle B. Mayfield of Texas is entitled to his seat.

The Senate authorizes appointment of a Senate committee to sit during the election campaign and investigate expenditures of candidates for President and Vice-President, Congress, and other Federal offices.

The first session of the Sixty-eighth Congress adjourns. A large number of measures failing of passage include the Second Deficiency Appropriations bill, carrying \$186,000,000, of which \$132,000,000 was to finance the soldiers' bonus law and \$16,000,000 to refund the 25 per cent. due to those who paid all their 1923 income taxes in March; the naval increase bill carrying appropriations of \$111,000,000, and all farm-relief measures pending in the House.

June 9.—Nine persons are killed and a score of houses are washed away in Mercer and McDowell counties, West Virginia, by a flood that approached the proportions of a cloudburst. The death-list includes a family of seven.

The Willis-Campbell law prohibiting the sale or importation of intoxicating malt liquor for medicinal purposes is declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

June 10.—The Republican National Convention opens in Cleveland, the keynote speech being delivered by Representative Theodore E. Burton of Ohio.

## CONFERENCE ON WORLD RESOURCES

AN international conference on the natural resources of the world is urged by Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania and conservation advocate, in the foreword to two volumes, the "Forest Resources of the World," just published in New York. This book, by Raphael Zon and William N. Sparhawk, was prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the national Research Council. Governor Pinchot writes:

Theodore Roosevelt, in the last days of his Presidency, took steps to call an international conference for the purpose of preparing an inventory of the natural resources of the world. Such a conference would be most timely now. It would not only bring together the known facts as to the extent and location of these resources, but could also outline general principles for their development and conservation. Forest resources naturally would be one of the principal subjects of consideration. Arrangements would be made for the uniform collection of statistics regarding forest areas, kinds and amounts of standing and growing timber, and production, consumption, and trade in forest products. Such a conference would be particularly valuable at this time when a great part of the world is out of adjustment, after an exhausting war, and is eagerly seeking means of creating the new economic relationships which are essential for its normal development. An inventory of the natural resources of the world is indispensable for the formulation of an international policy for developing them for the benefit both of the world at large and of the individual nations within whose boundaries they lie.

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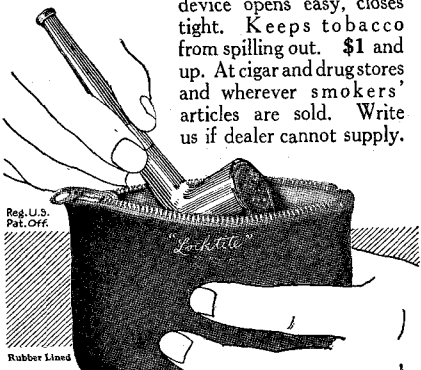
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## THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

**chairwoman.**—"C. C. K.," Milwaukee, Wis.: In such a matter as that which you submit, usage alone (1) will determine the need; (2) will provide the necessity. It is along these lines that the genius of language travels. As a recorder of words the Lexicographer can not advocate the cause of any new terms, nor should he recommend them.

We say: Master, mistress; man, woman; suffragist, suffragette; governor, governess; executor, executrix, etc. The English language contains a good many compound words. Take chair, for instance, and you will find chairwoman recorded on page 443 of the New Standard Dictionary in column 2.

Why should any one offer objection to the use of the term chairwoman in view of the fact that it was introduced to the language in 1699 by Thomas Brown in L'Estrange's "Erasmus' Colloquies": "We ought to have four chairwomen of our four committees"?

**charivari.**—"J. N. T.," Okmulgee, Okla.: "Which is the correct spelling charivaree or shivaree?"

The spelling shivaree is a local spelling of charivari, which is 14th century French, originally traced to the Picardic caribari, and found in medieval Latin as carivarium. A variant spelling is charavari. The origin of the word is unknown, but many conjectures have been printed about it.

Charivari designates a serenade of rough music with kettles, pans, tea-trays, saucepans, etc., used in France. It is practically a burlesque serenade with a medley of music and harsh incongruous noises, as on tin pans, horns, etc., sometimes given in rural neighborhoods to newly married people, frequently for the purpose of showing disapproval of the marriage.

**compensable.**—"H. S.," New York City—The word has not been in use in English since 1661. It is a rare obsolete introduced in English dictionaries by Blount in 1656, and copied thereafter from one dictionary to the other until Samuel Johnson's time, 1758. From this date to our own time the word, having been rarely used, is unrecorded.

The word compensatable, based on the analogy of hundreds of other words in the language, and having the sense "capable of being compensated," is permissible.

**passing fair.**—"G. T. M.," New Haven, Conn.—There is not any reference to "passing fair like Shylock's daughter" in the Merchant of Venice, but the phrase "passing fair" is frequently used by Shakespeare. In the Merchant of Venice reference is made to the good looks of Shylock's daughter, not, however, in this way. It is possible that the quotation referred to by "G. T. M." was produced by some one who mixed the Merchant of Venice with the Two Gentlemen of Verona, act iv, sc. 4, or Love's Labour's Lost, act iv, sc. 3.

**locust.**—"W. R. E.," Mirando City, Tex.—"I would like to have some information concerning the locust spoken of in the Bible, whether it is similar to the one we have in this country; also, just what it looks like in comparison to other members of the grasshopper family common in this country."

The locust mentioned in the Bible, and still very common in Asia, is very similar to the so-called Rocky Mountain locust, but in no wise resembles the misnamed seventeen-year locust, which is not a locust but a cicada. The differences between cicada, grasshopper, and locust you will find presented in Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary. For a technical dissertation, consult Howard, The Insect Book, the New International Encyclopedia, the Encyclopedia Britannica, or the Encyclopedia Americana.

**palaver.**—"J. I.," New York City—This word, a term introduced in the language by J. Atkins in his "Voyage to Guinea," issued in 1735, is said to have been derived from the Portuguese palavra, designating words, speech, talk, and to be the equivalent of the Spanish palabra. Palavra was a term used by Portuguese traders on the East Coast of Africa for a talk with the natives. It has been used by Goldsmith in his Prolog to "Cradock's Zobeide," by Smollett in "Roderick Random," by Scott, Marryat, Carlyle, Howitt, Garnett, Winterbottom, and Paul Du Chaillu.

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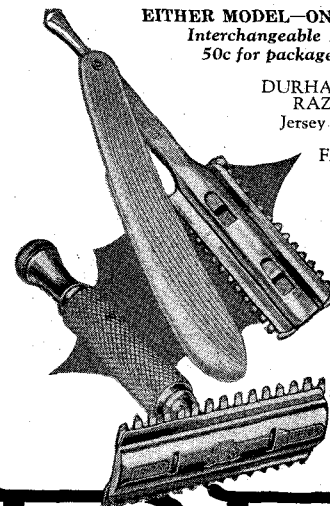
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**Nightmare Land.**—SHE (in art gallery)—"So that's one of those cubist paintings. What a dreadful place Cuba must be!"—*Boston Transcript.*

**Coming to the Point.**—PARK ORATOR—"Now would any one like to ask a question?"

**SMALL BOY**—"How much will yer take for the box ye're standin' on? We want ter make a rabbit hutch."—*London Mail.*

**S-Sh!**—DOCTOR—"My friend, you are suffering from a chronic complaint."

**PATIENT**—"I know it, but please, lower your voice; she's in the next room."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Harmless.**—DINER (angrily to waiter)—"You've spilled that soup all over my coat."

**WAITER**—"It's all right, sir. I know the soup here; it never stains after six o'clock."—*Jack-o'-Lantern.*

**Never Do This.**—FARMER—"How did ye come by that black eye, Jarge?"

**JARGE**—"Ole cow had a way o' flickin' me face wi' her tail, so I tied a brick onto it."—*Punch (London).*

**Fixed to Fit.**—MISS PASSE—"How is the weather, Marie?"

**THE MAID**—"Fresh and windy, madam."

"Very well. Put a healthy flush on my cheeks this morning. I'm going out."—*Punch Bowl.*

**Not Reckless.**—"So you propose to take my daughter from me without any warning?"

**NERVOUS YOUNG MAN**—"Not at all. If there is anything concerning her you want to warn me about, I'm willing to listen."—*London Answer.*

**A Winning Name.**—POLICEMAN (producing note-book)—"Name, please."

**MOTORIST**—"Aloysius—Alastair—Cyprian—"

**POLICEMAN** (putting book away)—"Well, don't let me catch you again."—*Punch (London).*

**No Brains.**—PROPRIETOR OF SUMMER HOTEL—"Now, over here is the ocean."

**AD WRITER**—"Where? I don't see any ocean."

**PROPRIETOR**—"You don't? My dear sir, I'm afraid you're not the man we want to write our advertisements."—*Life.*

**Sins Well Paid For.**—A negro minister discovered two men playing cards on Sunday—and for money.

"Rastus," said the minister, "don' you know it's wrong to play cards on de Sabbath?"

"Yes, passon," answered Rastus, ruefully. "But, believe me, ah's payin' foh mah sins."—*The Hudsonian.*

**Even More.**—CALLER—"Is your mother engaged?"

**BETTY**—"I think she's married."—*Judge.*

**Health Notes.**—TO THE THIN—"Don't eat fast."

TO THE FAT—"Don't eat. Fast."—*Juggler.*

**Natural.**—WIFE—"D'ye know you're growing quite handsome, John?"

**HUSBAND**—"Yes, Mary; it's a way I have when it gets anywhere near your birthday."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Help!**—LAMPPOSTS ARE BEING DECORATED WITH BUNTING AND DELEGATES.—*Headline in New York Herald Tribune.*

**Hard Course.**—SHE—"How did you like your college course?"

HE—"The greens were in pretty poor shape, but I generally managed to get around in ninety."—*Life.*

**Probably Gave It a Weigh.**—"All my life I've been unfortunate—when still a child, I was left an orphan!"

"What did you do with it?"—*Purple Cow.*

**Weather Permitting.**—GOLF NOVICE (after her first stroke)—"When do I use the putter?"

**INSTRUCTOR**—"Some time before dark, I hope."—*Life.*

**Time to Mature.**—ENGLISHMAN—"What's the best way to make an Englishman happy in his old age?"

**ALL-AMERICAN**—"Tell him a joke when he's young."—*Cracker.*

**Almost.**—VISITOR (to butler who is showing him through the picture gallery)—"That's a fine portrait! Is it an old master?"

**BUTLER**—"No, that's the old missus."—*Octopus.*

**Try Your Luck!**—"Take out a policy. One customer got her arm broke the other day and we paid her \$500. You may be the luck one to-morrow."—*From an ad quoted by the Kansas City Star.*

**On the Trail.**—The inventive individual who has constructed a motor-car which can move sideways evidently thinks that at the present time the pedestrian has an unfair advantage.—*Eve*

**Heavy Ones.**—"You say that your friend speculated on a large scale," remarked the waggish one. "May I inquire what was the use of the large scale?"

"Certainly," returned the cheerful gentleman. "He needed it to weigh the consequences."—*Boston Transcript.*

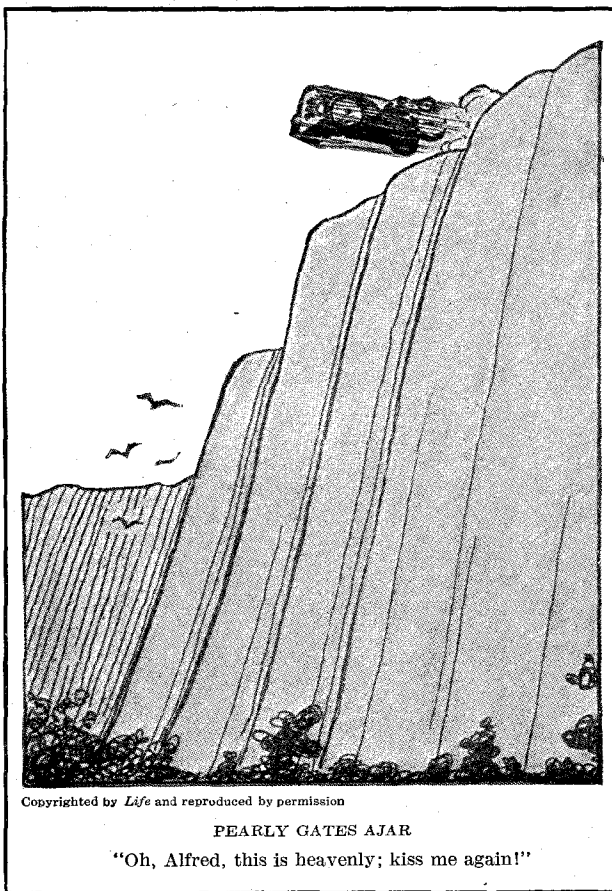
**Petrified.**—HORACE—"What did you wife have to say when you came in at for this morning?"

**MAURICE**—"Didn't have a word say."

**HORACE**—"S matter, tongue-tied?"

**MAURICE**—"No, I put cement in her beauty clay."—*Bear Skin.*

**Originals for Sale.**—"Robinson Crusoe gun" has fetched \$1,250 at a London auction. Since collectors fall for that sort of thing, how about auctioning off (1) original looking-glass used by Alice in Wonderland; (2) genuine cheeses manufactured by the Swiss Family Robinson; (3) hypodermic set used by Sherlock Holmes, as till lately in the possession of the family of Dr. Watson; (4) wooden leg, the identical wooden leg worn by Long John Silver in "Treasure Island"?—*Chicago Tribune.*



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PEARLY GATES AJAR

"Oh, Alfred, this is heavenly; kiss me again!"

**The Final Insult.**—EXCITED MANAGER—"For the love o' Mike, Bill! Remember this bout's scheduled for ten rounds: whatever made you go for him like that?"

**INDIGNANT BOXER**—"Huh! You didn't see the blighter trying to put me with my back to the camera."—*The Passing Show (London).*

**She Was Experienced in Handling Them.**—Mr. Coolidge's political success was due in no small part to the instinctive tact of his wife, Grace Goodhue, who was a teacher in a school for deaf-mutes. Seldom has any man been so fortunate in his wife.—*Henry Armstrong in the International Book Review.*

**Getting Down to Essentials.**—A Yale player was teaching some cowboys how to play football. He explained the rules and ended as follows:

"Remember, fellows, if you can't kick the ball, kick a man on the other side. Now let's get busy. Where's the ball?"

One of the cowboys shouted: "Never mind the ball! Let's start the game!"—*Helena (Mont.) Independent.*